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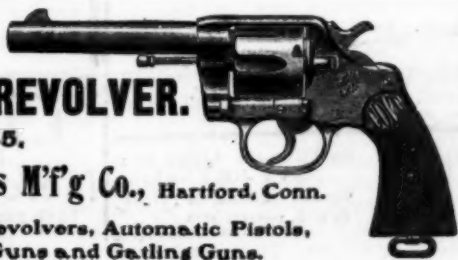
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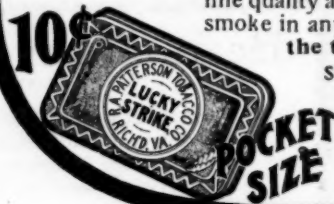
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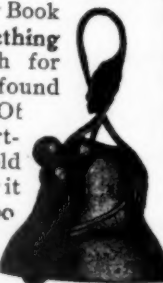


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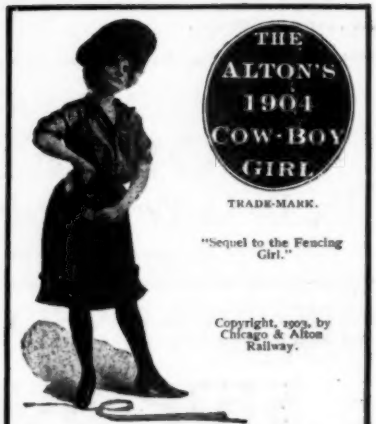
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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1903.

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In the light of the papers transmitted by the President in response to a resolution of the House of Representatives, the charge that the United States Government was involved in the revolution on the isthmus leading up to the organization of the Republic of Panama is seen to be utterly groundless and absurd. The facts as disclosed by these documents are that the people of the State of Panama determined early in September to withdraw from the Colombian Federation and declare their independence if the Panama Canal Treaty was rejected by the Government at Bogota, that a definite date, September 23, was set for the revolution and that a request for the support of the United States was rejected on the ground that the United States could give no aid to a project of secession from Colombia, and that American intervention in favor of such a movement could not be expected. It is true that our Government was warned of the likelihood of a revolution, but this was a matter of common knowledge in well informed circles and it is equally true that the organizers of the movement were told by Secretary Hay that the date set for the revolt was premature inasmuch as the Colombian Congress would still be in session with at least the possibility of a reconsideration of the rejection of the canal treaty. It is also true that upon learning of the imminence of the revolution the United States made adequate preparations to safeguard its own interests and to insure unobstructed transit across the isthmus as required by treaty. Our Government was guilty simply of knowing that the revolution was coming and guilty of making ample preparations to deal with any conditions it might develop that threatened to prejudice the interests of the United States. It was pointed out in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of September 5 that the defeat of the canal treaty at Bogota would, in all likelihood, be followed by a revolt in Panama, and that in the event of such a movement the United States would be "a neutral, but not an indifferent observer." The discontent in Panama has been a matter of common knowledge for many months; the Colombian Government has been fully aware of it, and a failure on the part of the United States to keep itself informed as to conditions in the isthmus would have been an act of monumental stupidity. Our Government has dealt vigorously and successfully with a situation for which it was in no way responsible; it has made the best of intolerable conditions which it had no part in creating; and without in the slightest degree ignoring its national obligations, it has taken a courageous position which other great nations cheerfully recognize as a broad guaranty for the peace and progress of the world. The whole performance is one that patriotic Americans should, and in due time will, contemplate with pride rather than with displeasure.

That the recent accident at Iona Island may have the fullest investigation and the general question of the handling of ordnance be probed to the core, Secretary Moody has ordered the following court of inquiry to convene at Iona Island Nov. 26: Rear Admiral George A. Converse, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment; Capt. William Swift, of the General Board of the Navy; Comdr. C. McR. Winslow, of the Bureau of Navigation, and Lieut. Comdr. Walter J. Sears, to be recorder. In ordering a court of inquiry on the Iona accident Secretary Moody is, following the line of policy he adopted at the outset of his administration in exacting a strict account of the officers and men of the Navy, especially those entrusted with great responsibility. In the opinion of the Secretary, even if the explosion at Iona was wholly accidental, or if it is impossible to fix the responsibility, it is not less the duty of the Navy Department to exhaust every means at its disposal for finding the cause of such

an accident, resulting in the loss of six lives and much property, and at the same time find a means to prevent its recurrence. In his charge to the court the Secretary directs that it shall not only endeavor to find out if the rules of the Department were strictly adhered to, but that it shall make a thorough study of these rules and if they do not appear sufficient, recommend such changes as it may see fit. Rear Admiral Charles O'Neill, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, has spent several days at Iona Island this week in a personal inspection of the scene of the accident and of the destruction it wrought. Secretary Moody has declined to make public the report of the board appointed to investigate the recent accident at Iona Island, on the ground that a complete report of the accident will not be forthcoming until the court of inquiry has completed its investigation and rendered its findings. Comdr. Henry Morrell, who as president of the board made the report, calls attention to the fact that the marines who were on duty at Iona Island abandoned the place immediately after the explosion and before it was known how many had been killed or wounded or what assistance could be rendered. This portion of the report has been turned over to Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott, commandant of the Marine Corps, and he will doubtless appoint a board to investigate the conduct of the marines. Because of the seriousness of the charge great reticence has been maintained about the affair. It is the wish of Secretary Moody that the commandant of the Marine Corps make a thorough investigation of the charges and if the men are found guilty they will be punished with appropriate severity.

Reports as to the bravery of Sergeant Brooks, and several other marines, during the recent explosion at Iona Island, are now said to have been very much exaggerated, and gave undeserved praise to the men in question. In an official report of the explosion, Commander Henry Morrell, U.S.N., on duty at the Navy Yard, New York, says in part: "At this moment an explosion occurred between the two buildings (shell houses Nos. 3 and 4. Fries and Kuhlwein were thrown down and injured about the head. Fire alarm was sounded and only four men of the force employed on the Island came to the gunners' assistance. These men were F. Danielson, who was probably blown through the roof of the shell house and injured; John W. Wilde, ordnance man; Frederick Gorat and Alvah J. Jochumsen. These men, together with Captain Magee, of the naval tug Pontiac, and his men fought the fire bravely and deserve much praise. The women and children on the Island were put aboard the Pontiac and a barge loaded with the Illinois' ammunition was placed in a safe position. The gunner, with the small force that came to his aid, got the fire under control and saved such ammunition and property as was possible. All men employed on the Island except those mentioned, and the dead and injured, including the Marine Guard, left the scene of the accident and rendered no assistance. The Marine guard did not return until twenty minutes to three o'clock." Sergeant Brooks, mentioned for bravery in the first reports obtained on the Island, is said, according to Commander Morrell's report, to have really been among the missing.

One element which seems likely to be highly useful in the work of organizing the National militia contemplated by the new law is the influence of those schools and colleges throughout the country at which military instruction is given. At present there are seventy-eight officers of the Army on duty as instructors at such institutions, and the work they are doing is bound to be an important factor in the gradual development of an adequate militia system. The events of the last five years have greatly stimulated the military spirit among the young men of the country, the best evidence of that fact being the increasing number of applications for the detail of Army officers as professors of military science at private establishments. These applications have increased so greatly indeed, that the Government, while desirous of doing the utmost to encourage military training at such institutions, has been obliged to rule that no officer shall be assigned to a school unless it can muster at least 150 cadets. But at schools where that condition is complied with all possible help is given to young men desirous of fitting themselves for military service. The Government not only details experienced officers of the Army as instructors, but provides rifles and signal apparatus and does everything it can to conform the character, deportment and methods of students to the highest military standards. Prior to the Civil War most of the military schools of the country were in the South, and among their instructors were many accomplished officers, including Gen. W. T. Sherman, who rose to distinction in the great conflict that followed. The South Carolina Military Academy alone contributed to the Confederate Army three major generals, thirty brigadier generals, sixty colonels, fifty lieutenant colonels and 125 captains, many of whom were not yet of age, but all well-grounded in military science and, as events proved, capable of highly efficient service in the field. Since the Civil War military schools have been established in every State of the Union, and counting only those which have Army officers as instructors, New York has six, Missouri five, Pennsylvania and Texas four each, the other States having from one to three each. With the increase in the

number of these schools, together with the adoption of higher standards of instruction, there has developed among the larger institutions a friendly rivalry, which is thoroughly wholesome. We do not doubt that the influence of these schools will be a factor of growing usefulness to the proposed militia system and to the military establishment in general.

In reply to the charge—frequently made but never supported with facts—that the Army transport service is a needless and costly luxury, the annual report of Brig. Gen. Charles F. Humphrey, Quartermaster General U.S.A., speaks what should be the last word on the whole subject. General Humphrey presents comprehensive statistics covering the entire question of expense, and his comparisons show that the cost of the Army transport system for the last fiscal year was \$2,248,439 less than would have been paid for similar service if performed by private carrying companies. The saving thus effected is sufficiently large to account, at least in part, for the persistent efforts of shipping interests to force the abolition of the Army transport service. The transport vessels operated by the Government are specially fitted for that service and are unequalled by ships used for such purposes anywhere in the world. They are large, roomy, seaworthy and equipped with appliances which afford a greater measure of comfort for passengers than can be had on any other vessels afloat. Apart, therefore, from the mere economy effected by their use, there are humane considerations which present an unanswerable plea for their retention in service. On that point General Humphrey uses this convincing language: "I do not know in what respect the service can be looked upon as a luxury, unless reference is made to the excellence of the enlisted men's accommodations. If it be a luxury to furnish our enlisted men with the class of accommodations now provided on all the Army transports, then I favor the continuance of that luxury. In my opinion, the transport service needs no defense whatever, and no excuse is offered for it by the Department charged with its operation. I, for one, do not claim that there is any 'inexorable military necessity' for its continuance, but I submit that the service is unquestionably a very valuable and economical military convenience." Other matters relating to the administration of the Quartermaster's Department will be found in the synopsis of General Humphrey's report given elsewhere.

It is encouraging to note from the annual report of the Surgeon General of the Army that there was not only a slight diminution of insanity in the Army during the fiscal year 1903 as compared with the year preceding but that the rate of insanity per thousand now is really no greater than it was during the decade extending from 1891 to 1900. The cases of insanity under observation during the year covered by General O'Reilly's report numbered 180, forty-eight of which remained on the rolls at the close of the year preceding. Of these cases, 114 originated in the Philippines, 63 in the United States, six in Cuba and one each in Hawaii, Alaska, China and Porto Rico. In sixty-nine cases, or over one-third of the entire number, the diagnosis was melancholia, in thirty-one cases "delusional insanity," in eighteen "acute dementia," and the remaining admissions embraced almost all the forms of insanity recognized by alienists. Alcoholism was specifically mentioned as the cause of insanity in twenty-five instances, thirteen men gave evidence of mental derangement prior to enlistment, two cases followed dengue, two occurred after mumps, and in two sunstroke was given as the cause. The Surgeon General holds that several years' experience seems to demonstrate that tropical service, while it undoubtedly slightly increases the insanity among soldiers, will not materially change the sick rates from this cause noted in past years. Under the classification of "Venomous Bites, Stings, and Wounds," there were 535 admissions to the sick report during the year, with no death and but one discharge. Of these the Philippine Islands furnished about one-half. General O'Reilly adds this reassuring statement: "Danger to life and health from the bites of venomous insects and reptiles in the tropical countries occupied by our troops is seen to be practically nonexistent, scarcely greater than at home stations, and in comparison with the potency for evil of the mosquito in its disease-carrying capacity, sinks into utter insignificance."

The monitor Wyoming arrived at Panama Nov. 13 from Acapulco. There are now seven vessels guarding the interests of the United States on the Isthmus of Panama. Of these, four are on the Pacific side, the cruisers Boston and Marblehead, the gunboat Concord and the monitor Wyoming. On the Atlantic or East side of the Isthmus are the cruiser Atlanta, the gunboat Nashville, the trainingship Dixie, the battleship Maine and the yacht Mayflower. The trainingship Prairie, conveying marines to Guantanamo, will be added to the fleet on the East coast of the Isthmus.

The 28th U.S. Infantry, under orders to sail from the Philippines for the United States in December of this year, will be stationed at the Infantry Cantonment, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. Mail for the regiment should now be addressed to the latter place.

With the establishment of a naval training station on the Great Lakes, for which it is to be hoped Congress may promptly vote the required initiatory appropriation of \$20,000, efforts should, and doubtless will, be made to negotiate an arrangement with Great Britain whereby the United States can maintain several modern training ships in those waters. Under the Treaty of 1817 the United States and Great Britain are each authorized to maintain one naval vessel of small type armed with an eighteen pound gun on Lake Ontario, two vessels of the same class on the upper lakes and one on Lake Champlain. It is evident that unless these restrictions are modified the training station which it is proposed to establish on Lake Michigan will not be capable of giving naval recruits the thorough practical instruction in gunnery, engineering duty and general routine of ship life required to convert them into efficient men for battleships and cruisers. These are branches of training in which the proposed station should be especially thorough. The recruits assembled there will presumably be young men, drawn to a considerable extent from the merchant service of the Great Lakes, who are already fairly needed are facilities for adapting them to the special work needed facilities for adapting them to the special work required on modern warships. Those facilities necessarily include training ships of modern design and equipment on which recruits can receive thorough instruction in the technical duties which form so large a part of the sailor's work in the navies of to-day. For without such vessels, affording opportunities for cruising, target practice and drill under service conditions, the projected station would be but little more than a primary school for recruits, sending to our warships on the seaboard a lot of half-trained sailors with the most important part of their duties yet to learn, instead of the thoroughly instructed and disciplined seamen whom the Navy so urgently needs. It will be seen, therefore, that if the lake station is to accomplish the results expected of it, an arrangement must be effected that will enable the Government to maintain adequate training ships in those waters, and it has been suggested that the easiest way to reach such an agreement would be to reassemble the Joint High Commission of 1898 and submit the question to that body. That commission considered the lake question in connection with several other issues relating to the United States and Canada in the year named, but reached no agreement on any of them. It might be, however, that if the single question of permitting the interested governments to maintain naval training ships on the lakes were taken up it could be disposed of satisfactorily to all parties. It is a matter in which neither country could acquire advantages not equally open to the other, and a modification of the Treaty of 1817 along the lines indicated would probably be helpful to the naval as well as to the shipbuilding interests of both nations.

There is an impression that the U.S.S. Rainbow is simply a station ship at Cavite and it may interest the friends of the officers and members of the crew to know that, in the last nine months, this vessel has cruised more miles than many, if not any, of the ships of the Asiatic Station. This cruising comprises two trips to Hong Kong, to Olongapo, to Yokohama, Japan, and recently to Sandakan, in British North Borneo, a total of 7,577 miles. The last mentioned voyage included a trip through the Philippine Islands to the south, covering a distance of two thousand miles, during which Zamboanga, Polloc, Jolo, Sandakan and Iloilo were visited. The Rainbow is well fitted for the service in which she is engaged, as the flagship of the Philippine Squadron, and incidentally as the depot for men awaiting transfer to and from other ships. She is in excellent condition throughout, is commodious enough for comfort in the tropics and is well found in every respect. When clean she is good for thirteen knots on an expenditure of thirty-five tons of coal, including all the auxiliary services, and as her bunkers hold twelve hundred tons, her radius is a good one. Many improvements have been made in her recently which increase the comfort, especially of the Admiral, and add to the dignity of the ship as a flagship. The side ladders have been extended to the upper deck where official visitors can be received becomingly and not crowded through the gallery as was formerly the case. The fore and aft bulkhead of the Admiral's reception room has been taken away, giving a suitable cabin, the width of the ship. While not formidable as a ship of war, the Rainbow serves a useful purpose. The routine of drills is adhered to rigidly, so that neither her officers nor men are marking time.

An interesting series of tables showing the performance of the torpedo vessels of the United States Navy at sea is given in the paper by Lieut. Lloyd H. Chandler, U. S.N., presented to the Society of Naval Architects. Lieutenant Chandler, it will be remembered, has been on duty with torpedo boats since July 19, 1901, and in command of the torpedo flotilla since the spring of 1902, so that he thoroughly understands his subject. He states that, throughout the winter cruise of the small boats in the West Indies, and up to the present time, not a single torpedo boat has been in tow because of inability on her part to proceed on the duty assigned. No boat has been crippled to such an extent as to do more

than reduce her speed. As an example of the extreme duty that the small boats were called on to perform during the winter cruise of 1902-'03, attention is called to the fact that, during the search problem, these boats were on patrol duty in the trade wind, at sea, as far from the Culebra base as St. Lucia. They also ran a continuous despatch service between Culebra and San Juan, all of them averaging regularly on this duty from 17 to 20 knots an hour, for the 50-mile run from Target Bay to the Morro. The state of the sea on this route is shown by the fact that one boat returned from San Juan to Culebra at a speed of 20 knots, arriving with her commanding officer out of action as the result of shipping a green sea which threw him down and injured him to such an extent that it was more than a week before he was again fully ready for duty. The torpedo boats are certainly useful if they are not comfortable.

One of the most desirable of all the proposed improvements designed to provide increased safety, comfort and pleasure to troops stationed at permanent posts of the Army is the substitution of electric lighting for the less desirable and less efficient methods of illumination hitherto employed. Kerosene lamps, so extensively used at present, are not only inadequate for purposes of illumination in barracks and quarters where light of great intensity is needed, but their use is always attended with more or less danger, as has been proved, frequent fires resulting therefrom. Poorly lighted barracks are cheerless and unattractive, whereas if properly lighted by safe and up-to-date methods they become increasingly inviting to enlisted men who might otherwise be tempted to spend their leisure around less wholesome surroundings. To provide modern lighting facilities at all Army posts as is now being done, is therefore not merely a matter of right and justice to the soldier himself, but a measure of sound military policy in the interest of sobriety, contentment and discipline among the members of the enlisted force. Every dollar expended for such purposes is a judicious investment in behalf of the health, comfort and efficiency of the Army as a whole, and will be so regarded by the public at large.

The Revue Maritime completes in its number for September the series of articles reviewing the events of the Spanish-American War in the Philippines from April 21 to Aug. 16, 1898. In summing up the results of the naval battles of Manila bay their author, Lieut. E. Motsch, of the French navy, asks whether Spain, while she might not hope for anything but defeat, ought not to have made her enemy pay more dearly for victory. Might not her squadron, hidden behind Corregidor Island, and with the better gunners which possible firing exercises would have given her, have caused serious losses to the forces of Admiral Dewey? Spain must have succumbed, but should not her crews, instead of dying in the bay off Cavite like foxes run to earth, have preferred to risk everything in a night boarding attack, perhaps, sinking their enemy, even if sunk themselves? The resistance concentrated at Corregidor would have given still better results at Subig. Subig, with but a narrow passage with deep waters close to shore, might for a long time have served as a point of support for the squadron. Hesitations, indecision, left this post without defenses and for a few thousand pesetas saved Spain lost all her Philippine possessions.

Wars of the present day, Lieutenant Motsch tells us, are not like those of former times; one side or the other must be wiped out. Victory will go to the more daring, to the leader who does not fear to advance, and who after having well trained his crews will know how to make the most of even worn out and defective material resources. The perfection of material cannot have greater value than the excellence of the personnel which directs it. The destruction of Cervera's squadron at Santiago is noted as an example of this fact. The Spanish had cruisers completely up to date, constructed after the latest advances in naval methods; yet what became of these beautiful vessels? They were crushed, overwhelmed, and their resistance did no damage to the American fleet, for their material was badly utilized. If the true means of attaining victory in future naval conflicts is to be sought, it lies in the perfection of the crews. The gun pointers must be expert, the officers perfectly familiar with the material at their command, and above all there must be hardihood and daring. Many a famous sea fighter of the past had but a handful of men, but of them he was as sure as of himself. It is in preparation during peace, in frequent gun practice, in the training of crews, that new pages will be added to the history of successful naval warfare.

Now that the Federal Court of Porto Rico has for the second time dismissed indictments for smuggling brought against certain officers of the United States Navy, it is to be hoped that the affair is ended. The officers in question appear to be technically guilty of smuggling, in that they brought into Porto Rico certain supplies for their own use without paying duties thereon, and when complaint was made they promptly paid the duties together with nominal fines which were regarded by the United States authorities as full satisfaction. The Federal Grand Jury of Porto Rico,

however, returned indictments against the officers which were dismissed on application of the District Attorney of San Juan under instructions from the Attorney General of the United States. This proceeding was followed by the finding of new indictments a few weeks ago which have been disposed of in exactly the same way. It has been repeatedly thought that the attempts to cause undue hardship to the officers involved in the affair were prompted by jealousy on the part of two or three disgruntled civilian officials at San Juan, one of whom is regarded as indictable for perjury. That some malicious purpose has animated this second but happily fruitless attempt to impose harsh penalties upon officers who had already complied with the fair requirements of justice seems morally certain.

Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, U.S.N., commandant of the League Island Navy Yard, has read a little lecture to the slow-going business men of Philadelphia which they are likely to remember. It came about in connection with the orders directing that the U.S.S. Prairie be placed in readiness to proceed to sea on November 11. When the order was received it was discovered that a coal supply sufficient for the vessel could not be obtained in time, and the vessel therefore departed on November 9 for Hampton Roads, where her bunkers can be filled without delay. Admiral Sigsbee, in expressing dissatisfaction with the inadequate facilities in Philadelphia, says: "I have to make some criticism of Philadelphia business methods. I have said much in praise of Philadelphia, but we find the business men with whom we have to deal exasperatingly slow in the delivery of orders. This is true of lumber merchants, coal dealers and merchants in general. This should not be if the city is to compete successfully with other cities in obtaining its share of Government contracts. The business at the disposal of this station will be greatly increased in a few years, and it should go to Philadelphia business men. Big orders will, of course, be given for coal and merchandise, but there is danger of these orders going over the heads of Philadelphia merchants because of their slowness in delivery."

The General Staff of the Army has made an urgent recommendation to the Secretary of War that Congress be asked to increase the pay of members of Army bands. It is the opinion of the General Staff that members of Army bands are not sufficiently compensated, and that if more inducements in the way of pay and rank were offered, excellent musicians could be enlisted and retained in the Army. This is the subject of a long report made by the General Staff to the Secretary of War. In this report the General Staff recommends that Army band leaders receive pay at the rate of \$75 a month instead of \$60; that principal musicians get \$35 a month; sergeants and drum majors, \$30 a month; privates, first class, \$20 a month, and privates, second class, \$17 a month. At the present time privates in Army bands get but \$13 a month and there is no such distinction as first and second class privates. It is understood that this report of the General Staff will receive the approval of the Secretary of War and be the subject of a special recommendation to Congress.

The Secretary of War has sent a communication to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs in which he requests that early action be taken on the Army nominations not dependent upon the promotion of Major General Leonard Wood, whose confirmation has been withheld by the Senate pending an investigation into the charges made against him by Mr. Estes Rathbone, former director of the posts at Cuba. All of the promotions and appointments of general officers made since Aug. 7, 1903, are in some manner dependent upon the promotion of Major General Wood, and will not, therefore, be acted upon by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs until after his case has been decided. It is understood that the appointment of another large batch of officers with Civil War records to be brigadier generals is entirely dependent upon the action taken by the Senate upon those appointed during the recess of Congress. It is for this reason that the War Department is anxious that early action be taken on the nominations already sent in to the Senate.

A request has been made of the chairmen of the Senate and House naval committees that they introduce early in the regular session the bill, which failed of passage last year, providing for the establishment of a naval reserve. It is hoped that if the bill is introduced in the Senate by Senator Hale and in the House by Representative Foss that they will take a personal interest in its management and carry it to a successful conclusion. Secretary Moody has had several conferences with both the Senator and Mr. Foss and the prospects for the bill appear good. When it comes up before the committees Comdr. W. J. Barnette, of the General Board of the Navy, will appear before them in the interests of the measure, in the framing of which he has been largely instrumental. Commander Barnette has spent much time during the Congressional recess inspecting the naval militia of the various States and he will report to Congress that there is a very strong general sentiment in favor of the creation of the naval reserve along the line provided for in the measure.

Among the contents of the current number of the Journal of the United States Artillery is an article by Capt. Robert E. Wyllie, Art. Corps U.S.A., urging certain modifications of the examination prescribed by G.O., No. 100, A.G.O. 1903, "to ascertain in each company the qualified gunners." Captain Wyllie interprets this order to mean that men are required to know the weights of the charges and the muzzle velocities of all guns in the service, the weights of all projectiles employed, and what portions of warships can be effectively attacked at various ranges by any gun which may be designated. "But," he asks, "what earthly good does it do a man who is assigned, we will say, to a 10-inch battery to know that a 4.7-inch gun fires a projectile weighing 45 pounds, with a muzzle velocity of 1786 f.s. and powder charge of 13 lbs. 10 oz. of 'Pebble,' or 2570 f.s. if a charge of 8 lbs 2 1-2 oz. of 'Cordite' is used?" What Captain Wyllie most earnestly advises is a more thorough training of the men in the use of the particular guns to which they are assigned together with their careful instruction in the use of the telephone and telautograph. Accuracy and speed in the use of those instruments are almost indispensable to the efficiency of the Artillery, and the man possessing those qualities should receive credit for such knowledge in the gunners' examination. "To sum up," says Captain Wyllie, who has obviously presented a subject of growing importance to the Artillery service, "everything which the men have to use and operate in the particular battery to which they are assigned, should be embraced in the examination and everything else omitted. Speed is just as essential in the Artillery as accuracy, and a quick man is of far more value than a slow one and should receive credit for it. . . . It may be said in general that each battery differs from every other in some particular, which the men manning it must be acquainted with, and with a three year enlistment there is plenty for the men to learn around their own battery without attempting to master others as well. If a man has a good knowledge of his own gun, with its necessary range finding and communicating appliances, he will be of more practical value to the service than if he has a veneer of the entire field of gunnery, and it would seem to me that if gunners' examination were conducted on that principle, the spirit of the act of Congress would be more nearly complied with than it is at present."

The New York Tribune says: "The brave and efficient work done in the line of fire fighting by the handful of soldiers at the recent blowing up of naval magazines on Iona Island strikingly shows the value and result of a military fire system. On this occasion a squad of men, at the risk of their lives, stuck to their duty. . . . One of the least known features of life on Governor's Island to the general public is the soldier fire department. The fact that the Island is practically isolated from the city service, save that of the harbor fire boats, has made necessary the maintenance of an independent fire system of its own. Captain Walker, of the 8th Inf., is in command of the fire brigade. A great deal of high explosives and ammunition is stored in some of the buildings on the Island, which requires prompt and speedy action in case of a conflagration. Owing to their thorough and systematic training the men of the fire department can reach any point on the post with apparatus in about two minutes after the alarm is given. No regular fire engine is used, but the required pressure for throwing the water is obtained from the pumps of the ferryboat General Hancock, which is always employed for this purpose. The General Hancock has an unwritten order to obey, and no matter if she is in mustream and carrying the most noted guests or the general in chief of the Army, the captain must instantly reverse his engines and return to supply the water power for the fire department. Several small fires have recently occurred in the soldiers' quarters, but were put out by the quick work of the bucket brigade. The last one, if it had got any headway, would have soon reached the magazine and ammunition room, and a dangerous explosion would have resulted. Every Saturday in clear weather at 12.30 o'clock occurs the regular fire drill, under direction of Captain Walker."

It may be of interest to officers in the Regular Service and of assistance to them in securing suitable regimental badges, to explain just what the requirements are for such devices, if they are to be of practical use, under the law which authorizes them as an adornment for the mess jacket. A number of regiments have secured, or are having designed, emblems of this character, following the lead of the 6th Infantry, and the custom is an admirable one, enlisting the abilities of many different artists, or laymen with tastes in that direction. To begin with it must be borne in mind that for use on the mess jacket it is not practicable to go into small details or intricate design at all, since whatever is gotten up must be capable of being rendered in cut cloth or embroidery, processes with severe limitations indeed. Small lettering for mottoes, for instance, can only be clumsily done that way, and the details of arms, buildings and animals would be entirely out of the question. A design which may look handsome upon a printed card cannot be well worked upon the collar or sleeve of a jacket. What is wanted absolutely in the case of the regimental badge, is a device so simple and clear that it can be recognized at a glance in much the same fashion as an Army Corps badge, a thing particularly of shape elaborated by color, not color enhanced by shape, and so uncomplicated as to be even stencilled if necessary. It would be a pleasing thing, of course, to have badges full of graceful ideas and details, rendered in the form of breast decorations and made in gold and colored enamels, but that would be an expensive affair, demanding close inspection to discover the meaning. There is a fine field open here for the exercise of much ingenuity, the study of regimental records, and the selection of clever ideas among officers in the Army, but it will be found also that it will usually be necessary to enlist the services of professional designers in shaping up these schemes.

The fact that Capt. Francis M. Gibson, U.S.A., retired, has been retained as Deputy Commissioner of the Department of Street Cleaning, New York City, by three successive mayors, is justly urged by many advocates of good government as a conclusive argument for his continuance in that office by the incoming mayor, Colonel McClellan. Captain Gibson's fitness for the office he holds has been visibly demonstrated by six years' of conspicuously intelligent, conscientious and courageous service. He understands his duties and has discharged

them promptly and vigorously, without fear or favor, and solely with regard to public interests. As an organizer, disciplinarian and administrator, he has brought to the discharge of his municipal duties the practical methods of the trained soldier, with the result that the street cleaning service has been advanced to the highest level of efficiency it has ever attained. His retention by Mayor McClellan would be a frank approval of the merit principle as applied to the civil service, and a cheering assurance of effective treatment for public needs. We can bespeak no better fortune for the incoming administration than that its personnel would be made up largely from men of Captain Gibson's integrity, vigor and executive ability. The late Colonel Waring, the real organizer of the present street cleaning service, once remarked that he attributed his success in the department largely to the fact that he had selected as his principle subordinates two artillery officers of the United States Army who were not only trained in the vigorous methods of the Army, but whose military training was in the line of the duties they would have to perform in the Street Cleaning Department.

In a paper read before the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers this week, Naval Constructor J. H. Linnard, U.S.N., makes it clear that nothing but confusion would result from an attempt to introduce the metric system into this country. It was forty years before it established itself in France, but even now, after a trial of one hundred years, the metric system is by no means strictly used in French commercial operations. The logicians who ardently advocate the metric system generally admit that it is not possible to change the system of notation universally adopted by civilized people, and hence, they put up with a scale of divisions which is in no sense convenient for current use in the daily affairs of life. The great success of this country in manufacturing work is due in large measure to standardization, and this standardization would be completely upset by the real as distinguished from the pseudo adoption of the metric system. The alleged simplicity and adaptability of the metric system are denied. That in ship building it is as convenient to use English measurements as the French is indicated by the fact that our ship yards working from detailed drawings furnished from abroad, translate the metric measurements into English feet and inches. The reasons prompting the omission of the survey of public lands from the bill proposing to establish the metric system in this country are conclusive in favor of the rejection of the whole bill.

In voting an honorarium of \$50,000 to Gen. Maximo Gomez, former commander-in-chief of the Cuban Revolutionary army, the Cuban Congress has acted both justly and generously, while General Gomez himself has evinced an equally manly spirit in declaring that he will accept no payment of the award until his old comrades in arms have received pay for their services. The question of providing for the payment of the veterans of the revolution is altogether the most vexatious one before the Cuban Government. All classes agree that the troops should be paid and everybody is anxious that the needed funds should be raised by taxation provided the taxes are levied on somebody other than himself. A law has recently gone into effect which is designed to raise the necessary revenue by imposing taxes on wines and various other articles of luxury, but the measure has already become exceedingly unpopular for the reason that it taxes some commodities of home production ten times as heavily as it does foreign articles of similar character. The result is increased discontent, a growing disposition to evade the law and a widespread demand that the money needed to pay the troops be raised by means of a legalized national lottery. The advocates of this policy which, it is gratifying to observe, is sternly opposed by President Palma, insist that the Cubans all buy lottery tickets and that they might better do their gambling at home instead of sending their money to the lotteries of Spain and Mexico.

There has been another setback in the work on the drydock at the Mare Island Navy Yard and additional delay in its completion will result. Again it is the breaking of the cofferdam. Some time ago the outer cofferdam, which had been constructed at a cost of nearly fifty thousand dollars, gave way and work came to a standstill until it could be repaired. In the meantime it was determined to construct an inner cofferdam and now this too has broken. It is estimated that the Atlantic Gulf and Pacific Company, which has the contract, has spent between \$70,000 and \$80,000 on the cofferdams alone. It was this company which had the contract for the League Island dock. Exasperated at the delay in this work the Navy Department cancelled the contract with the company. At the time Rear Admiral Mordecai T. Endicott, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, called the attention of the Navy Department to the fact that the work of the company at Mare Island was not progressing satisfactorily. In view, however, of the trouble incurred with the cofferdams there and after strong assurances from the company that it would expedite the work as rapidly as possible, it was decided to leave the Mare Island contract intact for the present.

Rear Admiral Henry Glass, U.S.N., commanding the Pacific Squadron, accompanied by his staff, and Capt. T. S. Phelps, commanding the flagship Marblehead, visited the Provisional Junta, Nov. 17, at Panama. A band played American anthems while the officers marched in the Government building. Just before their entry into Panama, the Marblehead hoisted the flag of the new republic and saluted it with twenty-one guns. A Panama gunboat displayed the American colors and answered the salute. The shore batteries joined in the exchange of courtesies. Admiral Glass said he was glad to officially call upon the Government of the Republic of Panama. It had been a great pleasure for him to salute this morning the flag of the new Republic, for whose prosperity and greatness he made the best wishes.

That hope springs eternal in the human breast is vividly shown by a financial enterprise now forming in London. In 1863 certain guileless and sympathetic capitalists of that city were induced to buy \$15,000,000 of seven per cent. bonds, issued by the government of the so-called Confederate States of America. They and their successors still hold the securities and have quite naturally wearied of waiting for payment. They have,

therefore, according to the Year Book of the London Stock Exchange, raised a fund of \$60,000 to be expended "in obtaining the recognition and settlement of these and other similar bonds." The organizers of this project are evidently past grand masters in the intricate science of high finance. That they should be able to persuade the holders of Confederate bonds that those bonds will be paid, is proof that they are endowed with hypnotic power that ought to be worth millions to its possessors.

Speaking of Commander Fiske's semaphore system recently noticed here the New York Herald says: "The system was originally functioned by electricity, but in obedience to an official conservatism, which Commander Fiske laments, a crude and slower plan had to be substituted. Indeed, the inventor's progress seems to have been over rough roads. The first experimental apparatus was installed in 1896 on board the flagship of the home station, and, as he adds with grim humor, 'the Department immediately sent him to the Asiatic station.' Later, when his naval telescope and mount had proved its usefulness on board the Massachusetts and had elicited a favorable report from the commanding officer, 'its removal from the ship was,' he comments with amusing philosophy, 'immediately ordered from Washington.' As we are confessedly weak in signalling and have no modern battle signals the semaphore and improved system suggested by Commander Fiske should be scientifically tested during the winter maneuvers."

Secretary Moody has under consideration the appointment of a detail officer under the Bureau of Navigation to succeed Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson, who will shortly go to sea as the first commander of the protected cruiser Tacoma, now nearing completion at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco. It can be said of Commander Nicholson, as it can be said of few officers who have held this post, that in the two and a half years which he has served as detail officer he has lost none of the popularity which he brought with him when he was assigned to that duty in July of 1901. The Secretary is not yet ready to announce Commander Nicholson's successor, but he is favorably considering the name of Lieut. Comdr. Nathaniel R. Usher, recently attached to the battleship Illinois.

A report has been received by the War Department showing that the best record yet made by seacoast artillery in target practice under the provisions of the new regulations as prescribed in General Orders 100, 1903, has been made by the 61st Company of Coast Artillery, commanded by Capt. Harold Cloke and stationed at San Francisco. At a recent target practice with a 12-inch gun this company made five hits out of a possible five at a target moving at a rate of seven miles an hour and with ranges varying from 2 1-2 to 3 miles. Reports have also been received by the War Department indicating that excellent records are now being made by the Coast Artillery with coast defense mortars. According to these reports most remarkable records have recently been made with mortars.

Rear Admiral John G. Walker, U.S.N., arrived at Panama Nov. 16 on a special train accompanied by Colonel Shaler, superintendent of the Panama railway. He was met at the station by the Government Commissioner and Consul General Gudgeon, at whose private residence the Rear Admiral will make his headquarters while in Panama. Rear Admiral Walker was presented officially to the Provisional Government Junta as "President Roosevelt's special confidential representative in connection with canal matters." A most hearty welcome was tendered the Rear Admiral by the Isthmians.

Rear Admiral Washington L. Capps, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, has announced these changes in the construction corps of the Navy: Naval Constr. Joseph Hamilton Linnard, in addition to his present duties in the Bureau, to succeed to the duties of Naval Constr. William Joseph Baxter in connection with the construction of vessels upon the assignment of that officer on Dec. 1 to the New York Yard as superintendent constructor; Naval Constr. John Dougall Beuret to the Bureau of Construction and Repair as the successor of Naval Constr. Henry G. Smith, resigned.

A new wharf and pier will be constructed at Fort Worden, Washington, as the present landing facilities have been found inadequate. Lieut. E. A. Greenough, Coast Artillery, U.S.A., has submitted estimates for the work. The Morning Leader of Port Townsend, referring to the improvement, says: "The new dock means much to Port Townsend as a new Government dock, for post purposes only, at Fort Worden, will be a great help to the shipping here and especially the Port Townsend merchants, who have large contracts for wood, coal and other heavy supplies for the new post."

Major General Bates, commanding the Department of the Lakes, under date of Nov. 5, sets aside the sentence of a G.C.M. in the case of two enlisted men, found not guilty of desertion, but guilty of absence without leave, and says: "It being found impracticable to reconvene the court after the record of the proceedings had been returned to same for revision, the sentence is disproved on account of irregularities in both the finding and sentence, resulting in a miscarriage of justice, for which the judge advocate and the court are responsible."

The Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, will spend \$3,000 to supply books to the messes of the ships. The books to be supplied are Clowe's Naval Pocket Book; Brassey's Naval Annual, and Jayne's All the World's Fighting Ships. Each ship having one officers' mess will be supplied with one copy of each book. Ships having two officers' messes will receive two copies of each book, and ships with three officers' messes, three copies.

The War Department is having considerable difficulty in filling the original vacancies in the newly created grade of master electrician in the Artillery Corps. Up to the present time but six men have been appointed to this grade. Another examination will be held at Fort Totten in January or February.

SERVICE CASES BEFORE THE COURTS.

It now seems probable that the second test case involving the right of Philippine Volunteers to extra pay may be argued in the Court of Claims at a comparatively early date. The brief filed on behalf of the Government shows that the object in dismissing the Pierson case was to secure the insertion in the findings of part of a report of the Adjutant General and of a large amount of correspondence between the War Department and Congress in regard to the passage of the extra pay acts of 1899 and 1900. This, it is believed, will influence the view of the Supreme Court in the discussion of the question. The attorney for the Government also takes a position which is sustained by a report from the Adjutant General, that the grant of extra pay to officers and men of regiments mustered out of the Service has no application to Philippine Volunteers, since the words "muster out" can be applied only to organizations of State Volunteers enrolled in and discharged from the United States Service.

The attorneys for the Volunteers, Messrs. George A. & William B. King of Washington, D.C., in their argument show by an extract from the report of the Adjutant General for 1899, that he used the words "muster in" in regard to these same Volunteers, while in the act of Congress organizing them of March 2, 1899, the words "muster out" were expressly used in relation to their discharge. On the other hand, they insist that the official reports which the Government desires to have inserted in the record are quite immaterial to the construction of the act of 1899, and, so far as they have any bearing on the subject, the Supreme Court will take judicial notice without a finding of the court. They then ask the court to adhere to its first opinion because in that way only can the Supreme Court have a chance to pass upon the question. The case will probably be heard in the Court of Claims within the next month and it is hoped that its progress may be expedited in the Supreme Court of the United States.

On Thursday and Friday, November 12 and 13, the Supreme Court of the United States heard the argument in the case of Civil Engineer U. S. G. White, U.S. Navy, being the test case involving the retrospective operation of the provision in the Navy Personnel Act giving five years' credit to officers of the Navy who have been or may be appointed from civil life for computing their pay. As we stated last week, this case involves about 35 officers of the Navy who on March 3, 1899, had attained their maximum pay in the lowest grade having graduated pay. The Treasury Department has held that the provision is prospective only in regard to pay, that officers appointed prior to its date who had reached the maximum pay had no benefit by way of retrospective computation of their pay. In his argument William B. King, as attorney for the claimant and other officers interested, insisted that the language of the law was technical and that its meaning was plain when the subject matter was once understood. He analyzed each phrase contained in the section under discussion and pointed out that the Court of Claims in deciding against the retrospective operation of the act had read into it words implying the future, which were not only absent from the act itself, but which were excluded by provisions contained in it. He also insisted that even if a gratuity was granted by it, the frequent giving of gratuities to persons in the military or naval service rebutted any presumption against the granting of gratuities by Congress.

Assistant Attorney General Pratt, on behalf of the Government, argued that the word "pay" in the act should be read to mean future pay and not past pay or back pay. He also insisted that the rule of statutory interpretation required that any possible meaning except that of granting a gratuity should be affixed to the statute.

Mr. King in reply pressed upon the court the analogy between this act and the act of 1883, giving credit for prior volunteer service. The former had been construed retrospectively and this act should have the same construction. The court asked a number of questions during the argument, particularly designed to elicit the facts bearing on the case. A decision cannot be looked for until November 30, when the Court reassembles after its recess. It may be rendered either then or any succeeding Monday.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

The vast business done by the Quartermaster General's Department of the Army is shown by the statement in the annual report of the Quartermaster General, Brig. Gen. C. F. Humphrey, that he expended during the year \$30,110,729.28, and that he had on hand July 1, 1903, to meet liabilities, \$46,126,673.22. During the year a vast amount of construction work has been undertaken and is under way; new military posts have been established; and several old posts reconstructed and modernized; the change in the uniform has progressed with all possible dispatch; the innumerable classes of stores and supplies, which it is the duty of this Department to furnish, were provided wherever called for; a greatly increased amount of current reading matter was furnished the enlisted men, and our national cemeteries have been cared for.

Much work has been done in perfecting the material of the uniform. The dress and service coats and trousers and breeches will hereafter be of 18 sizes and the overcoats of 10 sizes, similar to those which can be obtained in any large clothing house. This will save alterations. Future manufactures of shoes will conform to trade widths and sizes. From reports thus far received it is learned that the new leggings are more satisfactory, neater in appearance, cooler, and less binding on the ankle than the old leggings. It is probable that decision will be reached to adopt the leggings now on trial.

Disinfecting plants to disinfect clothing before issue have been established at Philadelphia and Jeffersonville, and one is to be installed at Manila.

On our Army transports during the year 19,229 soldiers and 1,897 civilians were carried. Honolulu should be made a regular port of call for all Pacific transports going and coming. It is safe to say that a vastly greater amount of construction work was planned, undertaken, and contracted for during the fiscal year 1902-3 than during any previous year in the history of the Army.

Post exchange and gymnasium buildings have been commenced at twelve posts, and the work of remodeling those at five other posts. On the barracks in the Philippines \$1,689,809.17 has been expended. The construction of Fort William McKinley at Manila is progressing as

rapidly as practicable. The system of exchanges of posts should be applied to the civilian clerks and employees on foreign stations. The work of decentralization has been going on in the Quartermaster General's Office. To facilitate it chief quartermaster's should be allowed to make purchases not to exceed \$200 in any one case without obtaining authority from Washington; also to make requisition for regulation supplies direct. The office force is overworked and it is hoped that in the near future the force of the Quartermaster General's Office may be so graded that there will be a more equitable percentage of the higher-grade salaries allowed to it.

Concluding General Humphrey says: "I have been fortunate in having had ample opportunity to observe the work of the Quartermaster's Department at large, and especially in the new possessions under conditions entirely new to our Army. Therefore it is with pleasure that I mention here that the officers of this Department are, with few exceptions, hard-working, energetic, faithful, and efficient, bringing to the discharge of their duties ability and intelligence of a high degree."

MOTOR VEHICLES IN WAR.

While there is evidently little or no belief among foreign military experts that motor vehicles will ever displace cavalry as an implement of offense in war, there is a growing opinion that such vehicles are bound to come into extensive use as auxiliaries of the signal service, the hospital service and for heavy transport. Lord Roberts, commander of the British Military Forces, was greatly impressed with the excellent results derived from the use of motor-cycles and automobiles during the recent Army maneuvers in the west of England. He says that the work of the Motor Volunteer Corps enormously simplified the execution of the maneuvers, and that it convinced him that motor cars would play an important part in future wars. During the maneuvers the umpire staff, traveling in automobiles, frequently covered 120 miles of distance in a single day with only slight mishaps—thus obtaining a closer and more extended view of the evolutions that would have been possible had the staff been mounted on horses. Lieutenant Colonel Mayhew, who had command of the Motor Corps, declares that a commanding officer who is equipped with an efficient automobile force is in position to accomplish far more than he could with horses. "A commander," he continues, "would not hesitate to spare from his side temporarily a staff officer of much greater attainments and greater suitability for the mission on hand than the messenger personally employed, were he confident that such an officer would be back again at the center in a quarter the time or less than a man on horseback in a quarter the time or less than a man on horseback might often face a crisis in which the use of an automobile would facilitate his movements at a time when promptness is vital to success." Great Britain, Germany, France, Austria and Italy are all conducting experiments with motor vehicles for military purposes, and the countries named have taken a larger practical interest in the matter than the United States. General Greely, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, has given a great deal of attention to the matter and in a report published a year ago he conceded the good features of motor cars as adapted to the work of the Signal Corps, but pointed out that "it has been impossible to find an American manufacturer of acknowledged standing who would assent to construct for the Signal Corps an automobile along such indicated lines of structure, fuel and fittings as are deemed necessary for efficient use." With the rapid development of motor vehicles in Europe it is only reasonable to expect that an industry capable of such great usefulness to military interests will receive more and more attention here in the United States. It is inconceivable that American genius and enterprise should lag behind in a matter of such manifest importance.

NAVAL WAR RECORDS.

The report of the Superintendent of Library and Naval War Records to the Secretary of the Navy for 1903, is made by Mr. Charles W. Stewart, who, since the last annual report, has succeeded in the office of Superintendent Prof. E. K. Rawson, U.S.N., who was detached Sept. 20, 1902. It shows the progress made in the distribution of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion. Volumes 14 and 15 have been distributed. Volume 16 had been completed so far as the work by this office is concerned at the date of this report, Sept. 29, and has since been issued. This volume includes the last of the operations of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron and the beginning of the operations of the Gulf Blockading Squadron. Volume 17 is in plate and the indexing is largely completed. This volume includes the operations of the East Gulf Blockading Squadron from Feb. 22, 1862, to the end of the Civil War.

Volume 18 is in part in the hands of the public printer, and its compilation is nearly completed. This volume has required much work and research, and it includes one of the most important events in the history of the United States—the passage of Forts St. Philip and Jackson by Flag Officer Farragut and the consequent occupation by the Navy of New Orleans.

The Naval War Records furnish the best data for the study of the naval history of the Civil War and the methods by which a legal blockade was maintained along nearly 4,000 miles of coast line, not alone on the seacoast, where a lee-shore wreck and imprisonment was always a probability, but in rivers, swamps, and bayous, where a constant battle was carried on against yellow fever, malaria, guerrillas and masked batteries of regular Confederate troops.

The operations of the Confederate navy are completely presented here for the first time in history. These records, including the construction, equipment, and performances of ironclads, cruisers, torpedoed, and torpedo boats, stand as a monument to the energy, skill and daring of Confederate naval officers and sailors.

The naval warfare carried on in smaller waters, bays, bayous, inlets, etc., is comparatively new in naval history; and in its relation to operations on shore by landing parties or in co-operation with Army forces, valuable data are presented concerning the strategy of inland blockade and the military control of water courses.

The records of our Navy in colonial times, during the Revolutionary War, the actions at sea against the French navy, the War with Tripoli, the War of 1812, operations against pirates in the West Indies, the Mexican War, and other United States naval operations should be collected, indexed, and arranged for publication as this report recommends.

While the value of the library with reference to the

Navy Department in general in furnishing information for the various bureaus and for the work of investigations of officers and employees is great, it is especially valuable for the Office of Naval Intelligence. For that office the library is indispensable. While the library has a smaller number of volumes than most of the departmental libraries because of its more recent establishment it is believed that in its especial professional field it is unexcelled.

NEW MATERIAL FOR POWDER BAGS.

Until recently the bags for gunpowder charges in the German artillery were made of raw silk cloth, sewed with silk thread, and bound with silk cord. The cloth, thread and cord for this purpose now in use are made of smokeless powder. Experience has shown that the silk bags did not always burn completely in firing, particularly in smaller caliber guns. The danger from this was increased when smokeless powder and rapid-fire guns were introduced. In metallic cartridge cases the powder charges are packed in bags, and unburnt remnants of the bags may easily interfere with the prompt opening and closing of the breech mechanism. Where metallic cartridge cases are not used the remnants of the bag may ignite the new cartridge prematurely. The silken bags necessitate powerful primers to burn through the cloth to ignite the powder; or else there will be hang-fire. Often then the breech will be opened too readily, and serious accidents follow. The records of the last few years show many cases of this kind.

All these dangers are avoided by the new cloth of smokeless powder, patented by the Fried. Krupp Company. It consists of a gelatinized guncotton powder containing a little less nitrogen than this. The gelatinized guncotton is obtained in a thick solution, pressed through capillary tubes and thus formed into fine thread. This thread is spun and woven. The cloth is made of three qualities: simple, medium and thick. There is also made sewing thread, cord or twine and netting bags. The powder cloth is about as strong as silk cloth. The cartridges in the new cloth underwent severe tests for safety in transportation and proved satisfactory.

Powder cloth burns completely and leaves no residue. It is as stable chemically as guncotton powder. It has been stored for about two years at a temperature of 102° F. without any deterioration. Its ballistic strength is practically the same as that of guncotton. The bag, therefore, forms part of the charge and must be accounted for in weighing. Powder cloth is an excellent substitute for the initial charges of black powder. In medium and large calibers a few disks of powder cloth ought to be sewed to the rear end of the bag. The reliability as to ballistic influence of the powder cloth has been established by many firing trials.

To resume, the powder cloth is preferable to the old materials for powder bags, as it burns completely and, because of its ballistic qualities, is in itself part of the powder charge. It protects the powder charge better than the old materials.

PIORKOWSKI.

THE NEGRO NOT INFERIOR.

In the Army of the United States the colored man is brought nearer into the actual condition of the white man than anywhere else in the country. The rules governing enlistments are the same, and the laws governing the Army make no discrimination whatever in regard to color. American soldiers are, it is true, classed as white soldiers and colored soldiers; but the feeding, clothing, sheltering and general treatment of all is the same—with the exception of such occasional differences in lot as may come in the exigencies of the Service. Hence it is to the Army that we may go to find a clear, positive and unmistakable manifestation of the inferiority of the negro, should it exist. In physical make-up and power, in moral stamina, in intellectual acumen, in one or all of these elements we should find the negro soldier taking rank below the white.

Now what is the case? Comparing regiment by regiment for considerable periods of time, I fail to discover any indications of physical or moral inferiority on the part of the negro. The negro regiments have fewer court-martial cases, fewer desertions than the white regiments and in the matter of alcoholism the advantage is nearly always very largely on the side of the colored regiments. In sickness and death rate, the differences are unimportant, as is shown by the quotations in your paper of Nov. 14. A negro regiment of Infantry, the 25th, and two-thirds of a regiment of Cavalry, the 10th, during the maneuvers at Fort Riley took part in all the problems requiring endurance and skill, and maintained their position as soldiers in the highest degree. Not an officer of the negro regiments has had the least occasion in all these field movements to complain of the incapacity or inefficiency of the men he commanded; on the contrary, the officers have again and again expressed their pride of the superb behavior of the men. And observe that the American soldier's work in either Cavalry or Infantry demands a good degree of intelligence, as well as high athletic development. It was also observed in this great encampment that the soldier-sentiment would not tolerate the least reflection upon the ability of the colored soldier. His standing was so well established, and his recognition so general, that any attempt to belittle him was promptly resented by the Army.

The results you reported as to sports require not only fine physical development, but also a high order of intelligence, allowing one to decide and act instantaneously, certainly do not prove the inferiority of the American colored man. If the American negro as a soldier can become the equal of any other American soldier the inference is clear. The conditions of equality pertaining in the Army have demonstrated the essential equality existing in the men as to aggregations. Individual differences exist, of course, but regiment with regiment, or company with company even, will show practical equality. The argument furnished by this great object lesson should not be lost upon the country, and the righteous custom and good feeling that prevails in the Army between the so-called American races might be well transferred to other spheres in the nation.

T. G. STEWARD, Chaplain, 25th Infantry.

Relief crews are being made up at the Bureau of Navigation for the gunboat Wilmington on the Asiatic Station and the station ship Supply at Guam, as the terms of enlistment of the crews of these vessels will soon expire. The relief crews will sail from San Francisco early in December on the Solace, which will also carry a detachment of marines for duty at Guam.

BETTER PAY FOR POST NON-COM. OFFICERS.

The War Department has received a petition signed by 308 post non-commissioned officers of the Army, praying that the Secretary of War shall recommend to Congress the passage of a law giving post non-commissioned staff officers increase in rank and pay. Prior to the receipt of this petition the General Staff of the Army had taken this matter up for consideration, and this week made a report to the Secretary of War recommending in strong terms that the request be granted. The matter was taken into consideration by the General Staff because of the recommendation of Quartermaster General Humphrey and partly upon the request of a few post non-commissioned staff officers who wrote personally to the War Department. General Humphrey urged that the post quartermaster sergeants be increased from 150 to 300 and that 150 of these receive pay varying according to length of service from \$45 to \$55 and 150 pay varying from \$34 to \$44. At present post quartermaster sergeants are paid according to length of service from \$34 to \$44 a month. The petition received by the War Department has been referred thus far to the Commissary General and the Quartermaster General. Both of these officers have written strong indorsements on it, recommending that Congress be asked to give post non-commissioned staff officers the increase in pay and rank asked. Commissary General Weston says in his endorsement that he has had much to do with post non-commissioned staff officers and he has no hesitation in saying that a large majority of them are the best and the poorest paid lot of men he can recall. In his own department General Weston says the services of commissary sergeants are invaluable. His indorsement throughout is favorable to the petition of the post non-commissioned staff. The petition from the non-commissioned staff sets forth the special character and the importance of the duties imposed upon them which require tact and business ability and necessitate years of prior service to make them eligible for appointment. They become identified with the Army for life, but receive less pay than that granted in civil life for similar service. The numerous changes in the Army within the past five years, and the increased cost of living, especially on foreign service, requiring the practice of the most rigid economy to meet necessary expenses from inadequate pay. Thus the petitioners are compelled to devote the better part of their lives to the service of their country with the prospect of inadequate provision for old age. The petition is a very meritorious one and we do not doubt that Congress will be persuaded to grant the relief asked for.

NAVY WINTER MANEUVERS.

Because of the rapid progress of events in Isthmian waters during the past month and the increased responsibilities imposed upon the Navy, and especially in the Caribbean Sea, Rear Admiral Coghlan's Squadron cannot be spared to take part in all the winter maneuvers planned for the Navy. The Battleship Squadron will, however, be very thoroughly drilled and will follow closely the elaborate program of drills and exercises outlined for it by the General Board. The assembling of the various squadrons will take place from the middle to the twenty-fifth of December. The ships will probably assemble off Culebra, and it has been decided that shortly before Christmas the hostile fleet will put out for a cruise from Culebra and after a certain time has elapsed the defense squadron will start in search. The conclusion of this search problem will be Guantanamo or its vicinity. As Guantanamo is to be the great naval base of the Caribbean, it is desirable that its approaches shall be thoroughly studied by the Navy and its capability of attack and defense learned.

The Navy Department has received assurance from the State Department that the situation in Turkey will probably permit of the withdrawal of the Brooklyn and San Francisco from Beirut in time for them to reach the Caribbean for the maneuvers. As the Machias has gone to Jibuti in Abyssinia, she is not expected. The Brooklyn and San Francisco upon their departure from Beirut will probably make a direct run across without stopping for repairs. If it shall be found that they need repairs before participating in the maneuvers, they may go first to the Norfolk yard. The suggestion has been made that the European Squadron itself constitute a hostile squadron bound to attack Guantanamo. This would simulate closely the conditions in the War with Spain, but the present program is for the assembly to take place first at Culebra and the two squadrons to put out from there. Rear Admiral Lamberton will get his squadron into West Indian waters early in December and the North Atlantic Squadron, under Rear Admiral Barker, will be ready to leave the yards November 30. Because of the necessity of his presence in Washington during the session of Congress, Rear Admiral Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, will be able to spend only a short time in the Caribbean during the maneuvers.

It has been decided that the battleship and cruiser squadron of the Asiatic Fleet, consisting of the Kentucky, Wisconsin, Oregon, Raleigh, Cincinnati, New Orleans and Albany, shall cruise for purposes of drill and exercise to Honolulu, and orders have been issued to that effect.

D. Appleton & Co. have added to their admirable series of condensed biographies, published under the general title of "Great Commanders," a biography of Admiral Porter, by James Russell Soley, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Navy. It is an astonishing fact that this is the first biography of Porter. Mr. Soley has had the advantage of a personal acquaintance with the Admiral, and many of the events recorded were the subject of conversation and discussion with him during the last years of his life. The biography of an officer who took so conspicuous a part in the Civil War is a valuable contribution to the history of that man. Porter undoubtedly belongs in the very front rank of naval commanders, and General Grant believes him to be as great an admiral as Lord Nelson, in spite of the fact that Porter's itch for writing once betrayed him into saying something very unhandsome about Grant. We remember hearing the Admiral say on one occasion that when he was a middy and went out with a reconnoitering party he was the drunkest man in the crowd, though he did not drink a drop. It was this incessant flow of high spirits that sometimes got the Admiral into trouble and lessened the esteem to which his high abilities entitled him. Mr. Soley describes the deliberation with which our naval machine moved during the first year of the Civil War as a "little less than appalling." It is hardly just,

however, to place upon Mr. Welles the responsibility for what was the result of the system, or want of system, prevailing in the Navy Department. The Secretary needed then, as he needs now and will always need, a staff of expert advisers who are not absorbed in the details of bureau administration and are free to consider the whole field of naval operations, with a view to so co-ordinating the movements of vessels and squadrons as to produce the greatest result. It is strange that Mr. Soley with his long experience in connection with the Navy, as professor at the Naval Academy, in charge of the War Records Office and finally as Assistant Secretary, should have overlooked the true nature of our difficulties for which no remedy has been found thus far.

After thirteen months' work, the new barracks at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., which are to be occupied by the 6th Infantry, are completed. The work was under the immediate supervision of Major Daniel E. McCarthy, U.S.A., constructing quartermaster at the post. Instead of a barracks for soldiers, the new quarters appeared to a civilian more like a modern hotel, so fine are the buildings in point of finish and equipment. From the splendid shower baths in the basement, the large dining rooms with kitchens attached, equipped with every modern improvement, to the dormitories, billiard and recreation rooms. Another interesting piece of work nearing completion at the post, and also in charge of Major McCarthy, is the new plant for the disposition of sewage. This includes the erection of a crematory for the disposal of solid garbage, and the construction of a system of vats through which the sewage of the entire post is to be taken, and by a system of filters and chemical action, the solid matter will be separated from the liquid in the sewage, and the water which comes through the last purifying vat to go on its way to the river, will be absolutely clear and pure. This plant will, it is said, be the first of its kind ever completed in this country, although sewage plants abroad have been in operation for some years. The progress of the Fort Leavenworth plant will be watched with interest by engineers all over the United States.

The Judge Advocate General of the Navy has given an opinion, which has been approved by the Secretary of the Navy, that appointments in the Navy and Marine Corps to original vacancies take effect from the date of appointment and not from the date of the act creating the vacancies. Major William Dawson, Assistant Paymaster, U.S.M.C., asked that his date be changed from June 18, 1903, the date he received his appointment, to March 3, 1903, the date of the passage of the act creating a vacancy, was on the ground that "it is the unvarying custom in the Army practice to commission appointees to such offices from the dates of the creation of the respective vacancies therein, whenever the actual designation of these appointees may be made." The Judge Advocate General in reply cites the practice followed by the Army in filling original vacancies, which it is shown varies, and that of the Navy, and says: "From the foregoing statement it appears that appointments to original vacancies in the Marine Corps are not required by any provision of law or regulation or by the custom of the Service to be made to take effect from the date of the vacancy, but that on the other hand the Army practice and that of this Department clearly sanction the natural rule that an act of appointment of such character shall take effect from the date on which it is done. The rule was followed in this case, and the Department therefore perceives no ground upon which it can properly antedate your commission so as to make it take effect at an earlier date than that on which you were appointed."

A Paris correspondent of the New York Tribune says. "The submarine torpedo experiments near Cherbourg on Wednesday and Thursday are considered by naval experts the most important evidence yet adduced of the efficiency of this branch of naval warfare, in which the French naval officers put absolute confidence. The very swift, quick maneuvering, armor plated gunboat Grenade had every opportunity to defend herself against the attack of the submarine torpedo flotilla, the projectiles of which were torpedoes loaded with sufficient explosive charges to clearly indicate whenever the target gunboat was hit. The Grenade maneuvered and gyrated at a speed of nineteen knots, discharging her rapid fire guns at the submarines whenever they emerged. The torpedo boats, however, succeeded in eluding all projectiles aimed at them, and in their turn scored a clear victory by hitting the Grenade eleven times under the waterline, near her magazines. Finally one of the torpedoes hit the Grenade and exploded with the experimental charge between the keel and the propeller tube, thereby making the Grenade absolutely helpless. The Grenade had to be towed back to Cherbourg and put into dry dock. These experiments took place during average Atlantic weather, with a heavy ground swell and a strong westerly wind. The results are regarded at the Ministry of Marine as a conclusive argument for still further increasing the submarine torpedo flotilla."

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs held two meetings this week for the purpose of considering the confirmation of the nomination of Gen. Leonard Wood to be a major general in the Army. At the first meeting Senators Hanna and Teller, who are leading the fight against General Wood's confirmation, appeared before the committee and made general statements as to the reasons why they were opposed to the confirmation. Mr. Estes Rathbone also appeared before the committee for the purpose of testifying relative to General Wood's methods of administration when he was Governor General in Cuba. It was decided to have the meetings of the committee, during the time General Wood's case was under consideration, held behind closed doors. There is every indication that the fight to prevent General Wood's confirmation will be a long and bitter one. Senator Foraker, a member of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, is championing the cause of General Wood, and it is understood that he closely cross-questioned Senators Hanna and Teller during the meetings of the committee this week. Notwithstanding the powerful influence opposed to General Wood, it is believed that the Senate will eventually confirm him.

The present militia Artillery equipment is 78 Gatlings, 10 Hotchkiss, 34 3-inch muzzle-loading rifles, 41 12-pounder Napoleons, 73 3.2-inch B.L. rifles, 1 Colt automatic, 2 3-inch naval howitzers, 2 6-pounder brass guns

and 3 6-inch B.L. rifles; in all 244 guns. In nineteen States the State appropriation for the militia is less than that of the United States, the percentage of Federal aid being out of all proportion to that of the State. This suggests the expediency of adopting a more equitable method of distributing Federal aid. It has been decided that the Indian Territory and Alaska do not come within the provisions of the Militia law. Porto Rico was allowed \$10,000 last year, but must make proper provision for a military force before it can get anything more. Of 1,750 militia organizations inspected, 1,005 have no galleries or opportunities for gallery practice; in 853 the men receive instruction in sighting drills; in 924 no such instruction. In 859 organizations drills are had in aiming and position, and in 891 no instruction; in 229 instruction is given in estimating distances, and in 1,519 no attention has been given to that subject; in 538 regular practice is had in gallery, and in 1,190 no gallery practice whatever. It is gratifying to state, however, that of 1,634 organizations having opportunities for outside target practice, 1,294 availed themselves of such opportunity during the past year, and but 340 failed to do so. In 844 organizations the United States Firing Regulations govern, and in 897 practice is had under State regulations or not at all. The deficiencies in the several States are noted.

The facts presented by A. L. Colby concerning non-corrosive nickel steel boiler tubes in his paper read before the Society of Naval Architects are important as well as interesting. To reduce the weight of boiler installation in battleships by 38 tons and in torpedo-boats by 10.7 tons is certainly a result worth striving for. This result, Mr. Colby tells us, can be accomplished, and to prove his statement he presents a table, showing the reduction by the use of nickel in the weight of the boiler tubes of the U.S.S. Hopkins, Rhode Island and New Jersey. The extra cost of 30 per cent., nickel steel, taking the cost of mild carbon tubes as a basis, is 1.15 in the case of torpedo-boat destroyers, and 1.68 for battleships. But nickel steel tubes will last 2-3 times as long as the carbon steel tubes and when they become scrap they can be sold for a much higher price. Then there is the increasing steam efficiency to be considered and the saving due to the less frequent tubing. The nickel steel boilers were first made in 1898. They have been experimented with successfully in the French navy and the German navy has them under trial. The process of manufacture abroad necessitates an increased number of operations for nickel steel tubes, but by a process perfected in this country they are made with practically the same number of operations.

We are in receipt of a copy of the Two Hundred and Sixty-Fifth Annual Record of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, which entertained in such royal fashion their brethren of the Honorable Artillery Company of England. At the banquet on the evening of the anniversary, June 1, 1903, the Commander of the Company, Col. Sidney M. Hedges, in his speech in response to the toast, "Our Ancient and Honorable Company; its history is that of New England," said: "The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of the present day can scarcely be recognized as the Company of forty or fifty years ago, when the band on many of the anniversary parades numbered more than the members in line. How different in comparison with the grand parade of to-day. In number, I think we never have had such a parade of the organization. The old Company stands for country, flag and patriotism, for which, whenever we go on our fall parade, we seem to inspire the people with new devotion. It seems as though we plant the seeds of patriotism, giving the people new ideas in that direction, and then the papers take it up after we leave and comment upon it. There have been many changes in the old Company in my short recollection, all of them for the better, I believe, but none, in my judgment, will produce so much good as the one inaugurated this year."

In the annual report of the Adjutant General Colonel Hall says: "I am pleased to report that the reciprocal relations between the Office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, and the Military Information Division continue to the mutual benefit, it is hoped, of both; certainly to this division, and they will be extended as far as practicable. I desire to say also that the work of the military attachés abroad has, as a whole, been very satisfactory. Experience has shown the wisdom of selecting officers peculiarly adapted to this delicate semi-diplomatic work and permitting them to remain at the capital to which they are accredited for a full tour of duty of four years. In most all cases attachés have reported uniform courtesy shown them by the foreign war departments and, when practicable, their requests for information have been complied with. This is very gratifying, for the reason that it enables our military attachés to furnish the Army with the most recent, authentic, and valuable information at a minimum cost. It is respectfully recommended that an appropriation of \$1,000 be asked annually for the entertainment of military attachés of foreign governments."

A board of Naval officers began sessions at the Naval Academy Nov. 16, for the purpose of determining the sites upon which the new Naval Academy hospital, power house and the Experimental stations are to be erected. The board is composed of Admiral Field, president; and Medical Director J. C. Wise, Surg. Charles F. Stokes and Comdr. James H. Perry.

These promotions in the Navy have been made: Lieut. Marbury Johnston, to be lieutenant commander; Lieut. Comdr. Stacey Potts, to be commander; Lieut. Comdr. H. T. Cleaver, to be commander; Lieut. J. C. Leonard, to be lieutenant commander; Lieut. Walter M. Falconer, (junior grade), to be lieutenant, and Lieut. F. M. Elick, Marine Corps, to be captain.

We are informed on the best of authority that General Young has not presented a memorandum or a communication of any description to the Secretary of War or any one else declaring the staff detail system a partial failure, as has been stated.

Commissions for two hundred and twenty officers were made out this week, the appointments having been made during the Congressional recess, and but recently confirmed by the Senate.

FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The Chamber of Commerce of New York gave its annual dinner at Delmonico's on Tuesday evening, Nov. 17, and Major General Young and Rear Admiral Rodgers were called upon to act as sponsors for the Services. In his speech General Young said:

Heeding the lessons of our recent war, which only supplemented and emphasized those of preceding wars, Congress has recently enacted laws giving to the Army a modern and elastic organization which permits its rapid expansion within the prescribed maximum limit of one hundred thousand men, and has made ample provision for its more important needs as to armament and equipment. Under the stimulus of this provident legislation the Regular force is rapidly approaching and must, in the near future, attain the highest standards of efficiency.

Congress has been similarly generous in the aid extended the militia, and the War Department has entered energetically upon the execution of statutes enacted for this class of troops. The organized militia have made enthusiastic response in meeting the obligations and duties imposed upon them by these laws, and there is no longer reason to doubt that we have in them an efficient reserve force which, with the Regular Army, will give us a first line of defence, one quarter of a million strong, which can be quickly mobilized and concentrated, and is adequate to meet any emergency which can now be easily forecasted.

I do not mean to imply that there has been any observable growth of militarism in our country. The legislative reforms affecting the military establishment could not have been accomplished had they not been sustained by public sentiment, and in framing that sentiment, you gentlemen, leaders in the world's commerce, have played an important and conspicuous part. In acknowledging our debt of gratitude to you it may not be amiss to refer to the fact that, in the point of special service rendered to commerce, the Army has deserved well at your hands.

China is the most populous country in the world, and her population, the most industrious. The exclusive policy which has heretofore closed her territory to trade with the outside world is giving way under the foreign influences implanted there, and ultimately her markets must be open to the world. In the severe competition which will ensue for supremacy in those markets, it can hardly be denied that the Philippines, in their geographical position, will give us important advantages.

We wage no wars of commercial aggression, but important advantages to commerce have resulted from all our wars and commerce has in large measure supported the armies with which we have fought them.

Admiral Rodgers, who followed, said in part:

In the first place, I want to thank the president and members of the Chamber for the opportunity of being here and meeting the representatives of the commercial interests of the country, because I have always felt that that the Chamber of Commerce, being engaged in commerce and the merchant marine, go together to a very large extent. In the first place, in the Revolutionary War, the Navy began and had its first inception. After the Revolutionary War it was felt that a Navy was no longer needed. They soon found out that it was needed, because, as soon as we had a Government, we began to have some international troubles. George Washington stated—I believe it is a matter of history—that for the protection of the international commerce of a neutral flag an adequate navy was necessary. It seems to me the Navy has been going ever since.

We have acquired Alaska, and we have become responsible for an outlying colony in the West Indies and in the East Indies, extending practically nearly around the globe. These acquisitions lead to international responsibilities which we have never had before. And I am absolutely sure that they will lead eventually to the fact that we must have a Navy, not fourth or fifth in grade, as compared with foreign powers, but equal to the best. I am surprised that we have not established since we have acquired these territories fortified bases. We have to-day in the Philippines seventy thousand tons of the best American coal, and so far as I know there has never been a gun mounted to defend our natural base—and that would be not in the Manila Bay, but in the harbor of Olongapo sixty miles from Manila. Of course, we can never tell what may occur. Now that we have acquired these outlying colonies, we have assumed probably the responsibility, like a road conductor, about the establishing of an oceanic canal. It seems to me this all points to an increase of the Navy.

SOCIETY OF NAVAL ARCHITECTS.

The Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers held its annual meeting in New York this week, Nov. 19 and 20. The following were elected officers: President, Rear Admiral Francis T. Bowles; vice presidents, Rear Admiral W. L. Capps, Rear Admiral Charles W. Rae, Charles H. Cramp, Naval Constr. Frank L. Fernald, Rear Admiral Philip Hichborn, Comdr. Charles H. Loring, Frank E. Kirby, Rear Admiral George W. Melville, George W. Quintard, Col. Edwin A. Stevens, Stevenson Taylor and Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans. Rear Admiral Capps tendered his resignation as secretary, because of his increased responsibilities as chief constructor of the Navy. Rear Admiral Rae was among those present at the meeting.

We have already published a list of the papers presented for the consideration of the society. That by Naval Constr. D. W. Taylor, U.S.N., was a mathematical presentation of formulae for deriving quickly the lines of a ship's model possessing certain desired characteristics and systematically varying characteristics of models to secure the one most desirable. A series of mathematical tables and diagrams accompanied the text of the paper.

Walter M. McFarland, late of the Navy, presented an interesting paper descriptive of the use of electricity in manufacturing plants. It is accompanied by a dozen illustrations of machinery and motors. Mr. McFarland shows that there is enormous increase in the flexibility of design in a plant to which power is conveyed by wire; also "a marked economy in the cost of power; a greater efficiency in the machine tools themselves and a greater efficiency of the personnel, due to the increased habitability and cheerfulness of the shops."

Colonel Stevens' paper on the progressive trials of the ferryboat Bremen, run on Sept. 20, 1903, consists principally of tables and diagrams, giving the records of the trial. The cause of failure in steam pipes and the best means of securing their integrity are considered in the paper read by Mr. R. C. Montegale.

The general nature of the operation of gasoline engines and their manner of installation for marine propulsion are considered by D. H. Cox in his paper. The successful use of these engines in automobiles has given an impulse to the manufacture of gasoline engines for floating structures where much greater opportunity is given for their development, owing to the ability to draw off the heat of the exploded gases by circulating water and to provide a greater amount of space for engine and fuel. The general use of gasoline motors by fisherman and others is proving a great saving in time and labor and it has reached a great development for use in pleasure craft of all kinds.

The method employed to check and stop the U.S.S.

Chattanooga when she was launched in a narrow channel with a strong tide running, is described by M. S. Chase in his paper. C. H. Crane's "Thoughts on the Design of Modern Steam Yachts" will interest the 433 American owners of steam yachts having a gross tonnage of 58,069.23. Other papers were on "Curves of Form of Initial Condition" by George C. Cook; "Displacement and Stability Calculations by Improved Methods" Prof. Leland, and "A Graphic Method for the Calculation of the Stability of Ships" by M. H. Bauer.

The principles underlying the application of watertight subdivisions in warships are considered in the paper on the "Water-Tight Subdivision of Warships" by Comdr. William Hovgaard, of the Danish navy. Some interesting notes on side launching are presented in the paper by Naval Constr. William G. Groesbeck, U.S.N. Other papers are referred to in articles appearing elsewhere in this number.

NEWS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Despatches from the island of Mindanao via Manila state that the Moros in the neighborhood of Lake Lanao have become disorderly since the departure of Major Gen. Leonard Wood and his expedition to Jolo on Nov. 9, and that on Nov. 12 they attacked a detachment of the 28th U.S. Infantry guarding a boat, killing three and wounding one of its members. The soldiers killed were Sergt. J. G. Stephens of Omaha and Privates Frank Bowser of Marion, Ohio, and Elmer H. Burke of Kansas City. Private Ferdinand Kerthley of Verona, Mo., was wounded. During the absence of General Wood the troops in the lake region are under the command of Capt. Henry A. Barber, 28th U.S. Infantry.

Aglipay, the self-styled Bishop of the Filipino national church, has made a protest against Bishop Rooker taking possession of the provincial churches and chapels which were seized during Aglipay's recent boom as the head of the new Catholic church. Bishop Rooker has threatened to take prompt and severe measures against Aglipay. He will probably appeal to the courts.

Among the most popular of recent amusement attractions in Manila was a series of performances at the Zorilla Theater by the 11th U.S. Cavalry Minstrels. The Manila Times of Oct. 17 says of them: "The troupe comprises forty artists, and although but amateurs, many of them do the work of professionals. Much of the song and dance work is excellent. There is nothing stale in categories between the 'end men,' and the jests are not only original but full of dry wit that provokes the laugh instead of the smile."

Judge Charles E. Magoon, the law officer of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department, has recently filed in the Court of Claims his argument in brief in the action instituted by the firm of Warner, Barnes and Co., to require the Federal Government to pay them the sum of \$162,253.29 in Mexican silver. The claimant asserts that a liability of the Federal Government for the payment of this sum of money is created by the alleged fact that during the period of time elapsing from Dec. 10, 1898, the date of the Treaty of Peace between Spain and the United States, and March 8, 1902, the date of the enactment of the act of Congress entitled "An Act temporarily to provide revenue for the Philippine Islands and for other purposes," the officials engaged in administering the affairs of civil government in the Philippines required the claimant to pay to the Government of the Philippines the sums stated, as a condition precedent to bringing certain goods, wares and merchandise into the territory subject to the jurisdiction of the Philippine Government. In summing up his argument Judge Magoon held that the collection of customs dues complained of was a lawful exercise of authority by the President over territory under military occupation, and as an exercise of the legislative power of the United States, authorized, ratified and confirmed by Congress.

A wierd story comes from Manila to the effect that two of four murderers who were garroted in Amalg, Province of Cagayan, Oct. 31, and who were declared to be dead are alive. The condemned men were left in the garrote eight minutes and afterwards their supposed lifeless bodies were placed in a church. Three of them showed signs of life. Two were resuscitated, but the third died.

Col. William A. Simpson, A.G., Division of the Philippines, has notified Michael McIntyre, of Baltimore, that his son, Pvt. John A. McIntyre, Troop A, 14th Cav., was accidentally drowned while bathing in the Pasig River Oct. 1.

ARMY NAMES.

A correspondent favors us with the result of his investigation into the matter of the recurrence of family names in the Army Register. Of names familiar in history we have eight Lees, five Grants, three Lincolns, two McClellans and two Logans. In numbers the Smiths lead and they are all of the honest old Teutonic stock, not one disguising himself as a Smyth or Smythe. Of the fifty-five Smiths, three are general officers, eight are in the staff, nine in the Cavalry, six in the Artillery, twenty-one in the Infantry, and two in the Philippine Scouts, and six are on the retired list. The thirty-two members of the Davis family follow next in the order of numbers, and then come the Millers and Williams, each having twenty-eight sons to represent them. Brown follows with twenty-five, the Taylors twenty-four, Clarks twenty-three, Jones and Wilson each twenty, Parkers nineteen, and Murphys sixteen. There are fifteen Barkers, Mitchells and Scotts, fourteen Harrises, Martins, Moores and Woods. Adams, Anderson, Hamilton, Jackson, Lewis and Wheeler occur thirteen times, Allen, Edwards, Green, Roberts and Robinson we find eleven times, and Abbott, Bell, Graham, Wells and Young ten times. Then comes Bennett, Campbell, Cook or Cooke, Evans, Foster, Hodges, Hunt, Jordan, Thompson, Reed, Russell and Walker with nine of each. Bailey, Butler, Carter, Cole, Collins, Craig, Elliott, Johnson, King, Lynch, Mills, Morgan, Palmer, Patterson, Stone, White and Woodruff eight each. Seven times we find repeated the names of Arnold, Caldwell, French, Hughes, Hunter, Kilbourne, Perry, Phillips, Price, Pope, Powell, Raymond, Rice, Rodgers, Stephens and West followed by six each of Ball, Fuller, Howell, Keller, Long, Morris, Morrow, Page, Rucker, Tompkins, Watson and Wright. As we descend the list of numbers the list of names lengths and accordingly if we were asked for a list of those whose names appear five times we should have to name Bates, Berry, Bowman, Buck, Burt, Fisher, Gordon, Humphrey, Lawton, Marshall, Mason, Merrill, Morton, McClure, Powers, Read, Ross, Reynolds, Ryan, Turner, Tyler, Ward and Wagner. There are many who have their names repeated a less number of times but in most cases they are fathers and sons or relatives in the same family.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Lieut. Troup Miller, 7th U.S. Cav., and Miss Rosa Coffin were married in Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 4, in the First Presbyterian church, in the presence of a large number of friends. The church was handsomely decorated. An immense flag draped the railing of the choir loft. In front of this was formed a pyramid of palms and large chrysanthemums in the yellow hue, denoting the Cavalry. In the center of this was the regimental guidon. On the right of this was the white and gold regimental flag and on the left the gold-corded National color. In front of these were two tall brass candlesticks burning large candles, which were lighted on the arrival of the bridal party. The groomsmen were four brother officers of the groom in the 7th Cavalry: Lieut. C. A. Bach, C. M. Maigne, H. E. Mann and J. A. Shannon. They were followed down the two aisles by the bridesmaids, Misses Katherine Miller, of Macon, sister of the groom, and Miss Margaret McKinney, a cousin of the bride. The Cavalry was again suggested in the dainty gowns of yellow dotted silk mousseline shirred and having epaulettes of yellow roses, which were also worn as hair ornaments. Their bouquets were of large yellow chrysanthemums, with yellow tulle bows. The maid of honor, Miss Ella Coffin, was also gowned in yellow silk mousseline, cut en train, with garniture of lace and roses and carried yellow chrysanthemums. She preceded the bride, who entered leaning on the arm of her father, Mr. Hector Coffin. The bride, who was very prominent and popular in Knoxville society, wore robes of white crepe de Chine, tucked. The entire front of the waist was of white chiffon, shirred in tiny ruffles and trimmed with elegant point d'Alencon lace, with which were worn dainty white lace slippers. Orange blossoms wreathed her sunny hair, in which the bridal veil was caught with a cluster of pearls, the gift of the groom. The groom wore his full dress uniform. The ceremony was performed by the aged pastor, the Rev. Dr. James Park. After the ceremony the members of the bridal party drove to the attractive home of Mr. and Mrs. W. Frank Smith, nee Alice Coffin, on Highland avenue, where a few of Mrs. Smith's friends had been invited to greet the bride. The pretty home of the Smiths was beautifully decorated throughout with southern smilax and bride's roses. The guests had the pleasure of viewing the handsome presents received by the bride, among which was a chest of beautiful silver, from the officers of the 7th Cavalry. A highly valued gift also was a beautiful white bound volume, hand painted by Miss Alice Yole, containing favorite cooking recipes penned in the girlish hands of many of the bride's school friends. At a late hour the bride exchanged her robes for a traveling gown of dark blue imported cloth, with Persian trimming with which was worn a dark blue hat. The entire bridal party escorted them to the train on which they left at 2 o'clock on their honeymoon. They are to visit relatives in Georgia before going to Chickamauga, where they will be welcomed at the barracks by the officers and their wives.

The engagement is announced of Miss Mildred Eveliegh Taylor, of Poughkeepsie, N.Y., youngest daughter of the late Major Frank E. Taylor, 1st U.S. Art., to Dr. James Raynor Whiting, jr., of New York city, formerly of the Navy.

The engagement is announced of Miss Steinwender, daughter of Mr. J. J. Steinwender, to Lieut. Frank A. Ayl, 15th Infantry. The wedding will be a quiet one and will take place at the home of the bride, 145 West 93d street, New York city, on Tuesday, Nov. 24, 1903.

Miss Stella Clara Harvey, daughter of Col. Philip F. Harvey, Assistant Surgeon General, U.S.A., was married on Nov. 13 at Chicago, Ill., to Mr. Roy Hyskell.

Lieut. Ralph N. Hayden, 7th U.S. Cav., and Miss Frances Johnson were married at Atlanta, Ga., on Oct. 20. Lieutenant Hayden is on duty at Chickamauga, Ga.

Miss Mary Kerr Lyman, daughter of the late Lieut. Charles H. Lyman, U.S.N., and Mr. Charles F. Brookes were married at Washington, D.C., Nov. 11.

First Lieut. Palmer Tilton, U.S.A., retired, and Miss R. Florence Caldwell, of South Carolina, were married on Nov. 11 at St. Luke's Episcopal church, Baltimore, Md. The groom is the eldest son of the late Hon. Warren Tilton, Boston, Mass., graduate of Harvard, and of the late Sarah (Ould) Tilton, of Georgetown, D.C., and a nephew of the late Brevet Brig. Gen. William Stowell Tilton, commanding 1st brigade, 1st division, 5th Army Corps, battle of Gettysburg, Pa.

A notable wedding in Portsmouth, Va., on Nov. 11 was that of Surg. Frank Clarendon Cook, U.S.N., son of Rear Admiral Francis A. Cook, U.S.N., retired, and Miss Eugenia Murdaugh Bain. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride, and the apartment in which the wedding ceremony was celebrated was circled by huge banks of massive palms, almost hidden from view by banks of chrysanthemums. The only attendant of the bride was her little sister, Miss Kathleen Bain. Lieut. Frederick L. Sawyer, U.S.N., was best man. The bride wore a gown in which her great grandmother was wedded many years ago. The costume was of white satin with old lace trimmings, made nearly a century ago. After the ceremony the bride and groom were tendered a reception, the only guests present being the immediate relatives and intimate friends. Among the guests at the reception were Comdr. Thos. B. Howard, U.S.N., and Mrs. Howard; Capt. H. W. Lyon, U.S.N., and Mrs. Lyon; Rear Admiral P. F. Harrington and Mrs. Harrington; Capt. C. M. Thomas and Mrs. Thomas; Paymaster Phillips, Mrs. Phillips, and Miss Phillips; Paymaster Tricou, Lieut. Allen M. Cook and Mrs. Cook. Pay Director C. H. Eldredge and Mrs. Eldredge, Lieutenant Commander Hogg, Lieutenant and Mrs. Beach, Lieut. Henry T. Baker and Mrs. Baker, Midshipman R. Y. Rhodes, Surgeon and Mrs. Kite, and Mrs. Robert M. Kennedy. Because of the impaired health of Admiral Cook he was not present at the wedding.

The engagement is announced of Miss Nina Theaker, daughter of Mrs. Hugh A. Theaker and of the late Col. Hugh A. Theaker, to Mr. Miles H. Orth of New York City.

Miss Ellen Herndon Arthur, daughter of the last President Chester Allan Arthur, and Mr. Charles Pinkerton of New York city, were married in Albany, N.Y., Nov. 17.

Miss Iva Glenn Higgins was married on Nov. 11 at the home of her mother, Mrs. Belle Higgins, 4214 Ellis avenue, Chicago, Ill., to Lieut. Harry Davis Mitchell, 2d Inf., U.S.A. The wedding was military in all of its appointments. The house was effectively decorated with flags, white chrysanthemums and palms. The men were in full dress uniform, and the maids gowned in white organdie with red sashes, carrying maiden hair fern muffs.

The maids were Miss Angie Mitchell, of Cincinnati, O., sister of the groom; Miss Ruth Edmonson, of Des Moines, Iowa; Miss Margaret Jennings, of Urbana, O., and Miss Ethel Burton, of Chicago. Following the four maids were Miss Laura Mitchell, also in white, carrying American beauty roses, and Capt. Blanton Winship, acting Judge Advocate, Department of the Lakes. Then came the groom with his best man, Charles H. Danforth, 17th Inf., U.S.A. The maid of honor, Miss Anna Mendenhall, of Piqua, O., gown in white silk and carrying American beauty roses, preceded the bride, gown in white silk with an overdress of Pina cloth trimmed with pearls and rose point lace. The ribbon bearers were Gertrude Weitsell and Thomas Starbuck, of Chicago. The ceremony was performed by Dr. Frank G. Mitchell, the father of the groom. Lieut. and Mrs. Mitchell will be at home at Fort Logan, Denver, Col., after Dec. 1.

The engagement has just been announced of Miss Edith Mercer, daughter of Capt. William Mercer, 7th Cav., U.S.A., to Dr. George A. Gosman, U.S.A., stationed at Fort Duchesne.

The engagement is announced of Dr. H. M. Cohen, late of the Medical Department of the Army, to Miss Etta Rothband, of Manchester, England. Dr. Cohen is now engaged in the practice of medicine at 1628 E. Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

Miss Eliza Bates, daughter of Gen. A. E. Bates, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bates, will be married Monday, Nov. 23, to Mr. Frederick R. Swift, of New York. Several dinners have been given in honor of the bride-elect. Colonel and Mrs. Edwards will entertain in her honor on Saturday evening.

RECENT DEATHS.

Capt. William R. Graham, Pay Department, U.S.A., died on Nov. 15 at Kansas City, Mo. from uraemic poisoning, resulting from injuries received in the Philippine Islands. His body was taken to Des Moines for burial. Captain Graham was a native of New York. He served with the 3d Wisconsin Cavalry in the Civil War as sergeant major from Jan. 31, 1862 to Jan. 23, 1863. He was appointed major and additional paymaster of Volunteers July 16, 1898, and was honorably discharged in June 1901. He was appointed captain and paymaster in the Regular Army Feb. 8, 1901.

Mrs. Julia Lynde Scott, wife of Major G. L. Scott, 10th U.S. Cav., died at Leech Lake Agency, Minn., Nov. 10.

Mrs. Elizabeth deKrafft, who died at Washington, D.C., Nov. 12, 1903, was a widow or Rear Admiral J. C. P. deKrafft, U.S.N.

Mrs. Carol M. Davis, a sister of Major Samuel Reber, U.S.A., died at St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 3.

The late Comdr. C. S. Richman, U.S.N., retired, whose death was noted in our New England letter in issue Oct. 31, is survived by two sons only, and not by a widow and one son as was stated by our correspondent. The death of Mrs. Richman occurred last spring, several months before that of Commander Richman, and was noted here at the time.

Martha Conant Tillman Williams, of Detroit, Mich., died at Arlington Heights, Mass., Nov. 16. She was the daughter of the late Dr. and Mrs. Harry Conant, of Monroe, Mich., and widow of James W. Tillman and also of Gen. Alpheus Starkly Williams, U.S.A., (during the Civil War commander 12th Army Corps), and mother of Mrs. Samuel Carson, of Detroit, and of the wife of Comdr. James H. Bull, U.S.N.

Brevet Major Chandler P. Eakin, captain, U.S.A., retired, died in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 13. He was a private in an independent company of Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, April 24, 1861, and was appointed a second lieutenant in the Regular service Aug. 5, 1861, and assigned to the 1st Artillery. He was a graduate of the Artillery school of the class of 1869, and reached the grade of captain in the 1st Artillery Oct. 1, 1874. He was retired Jan. 14, 1888, for disability from wounds received in the line of duty. For gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Williamsburg, Va., he received the brevet of captain, and for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., he received the brevet of major. The interment was in the Woodlands cemetery of Philadelphia.

We briefly noted in our issue of last week the death of Nathan Kellogg Roessler, son of Major S. W. Roessler, U.S.A., at Portland, Me., on Nov. 6. His death was the result of asphyxiation caused by accidentally inhaling gas while asleep in his room at his home, 46 Deering street. When found in the morning the young man was very sick as a result of inhaling the escaping gas, which came from a gas jet which was not quite closed. Two physicians were summoned and all that medical science could do for the lad was done in the hope of saving life. Major Roessler was with his wife on a trip in the West, but they were summoned by telegraph Nov. 5, when it was decided by the doctors almost from the very first that there was no hope for the young man. Young Roessler was fifteen years of age and had a wide circle of friends who will be pained to learn of his untimely death.

Harriet E. Palmer, youngest sister of Major George Palmer, 21st Inf., died at St. Mary's Hospital, Milwaukee, Wis.

Lieutenant General Young in an official communication to Major General Wade, commanding the Division of the Philippines, says: "While the Philippine coinage law does not modify the legal requirements of the Revised Statutes of the United States, the Secretary of War directs you to encourage in all proper ways the use and circulation of the new currency. To that end you will cause contracts for services and supplies to be made in Philippine pesos in all practicable cases to the exclusion of Mexican and other forms of local exchange. Until further orders the new coinage may be received in payment for sale of subsistence and other stores to officers and enlisted men at the rates authorized by law without any cost for exchange. Paymasters will keep themselves provided with such amounts of the new coinage as are necessary to enable them to pay officers and enlisted men such portions of their pay as they may desire to obtain in the new coinage. The foregoing instructions are not to be understood as authorizing a change in the established methods of accounting for public moneys in the hands of disbursing officers of the United States."

PERSONALS.

Gen. Charles Heywood, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Heywood are at the Ebbitt House, Washington.

Capt. Theo. H. Eckerson, U.S.A., and wife are at 927 South Grand avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.

A son, John Norman Fiske, was born to the wife of P. A. Surg. Charles N. Fiske, U.S.N., at Upton, Mass., Nov. 15.

Mrs. Lamont was the guest of Mrs. Parker, wife of Col. James Parker, U.S.A., at 1719 21st street, N.W., during her stay in Washington.

Naval Constr. W. J. Baxter will assume duties at the navy yard, New York, Dec. 1, as head of the Department of Construction and Repair.

Mrs. Carroll Mercer, wife of Major Carroll Mercer, will pass the coming winter in Philadelphia, Pa., to be near her young daughters, who are in the Convent at Sharon Hill.

The Army and Navy Club, of New York city, will give a reception to Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A., and Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers, U.S.N., at its club house on or about Dec. 10.

A daughter, Cleora Marie Calhoun, was born to the wife of Dr. William W. Calhoun, late regimental surgeon, 9th U.S. Inf., in Cuba, Philippines and China, at New Orleans, La., Nov. 2.

Lieut. Comdr. W. P. White, U.S.N., has been detached from duty on the Alliance and leaves Boston Nov. 23 for Mare Island, Cal., with a draft of men, and will then join the Solace at Mare Island for duty as executive officer.

Comdr. C. E. Colahan, U.S.N., who is on the sick list and undergoing treatment at the Naval Hospital, Boston, Mass., has been detached from command of the Cleveland, and Comdr. J. K. Cogswell, who has been on duty at Portsmouth, N.H., has been ordered to command her in his stead.

Princess Serge Belosedsky, of Russia, a daughter of General Whittier of the United States, has amazed everybody by announcing her intention of going with her husband to Siberia, and living there quietly, working for a living, until they can make enough to return and pay their debts. The princess enjoys a high standing at the Russian court.

Some twenty thousand persons witnessed the raising of the national colors at the new Army post, at Des Moines, Iowa, Nov. 13. Gen. John C. Bates and other Army officers were present. The program included two football games, an automobile parade, and a barbecue. Exercises will be held at the Auditorium, Governor Cummins being the principal speaker.

Mrs. Frank Wheaton, widow of General Wheaton, U.S.A., is stopping at 919 East 10th avenue, Denver, Colo., where she will be with her daughter, Mrs. Frederick H. Monley for a time, until she and her sister, Miss C. N. Miller can find a house to make their new home in. They are in Denver to live permanently, having broken up their home in Washington, D.C.

Rare souvenirs ornament the home of General Chaffee, U.S.A., and Mrs. Chaffee in their home on Connecticut avenue heights, Washington, D.C. The drawing room is hung with crimson silk crepe, gayly embroidered in Chinese designs, and furnished in richly carved teakwood. Old pieces of blue china, quaint in shape and whimsical in design, represent Christmas gifts to the general by his brother officers when in Hong Kong. Philippine baskets and mats, with a collection of Chinese armor, decorate another room, and the Indian trophies include many beautiful baskets and blankets of vivid hues. General and Mrs. Chaffee's elder daughter is the wife of Capt. Geo. F. Hamilton, 9th U.S. Cavalry. Their son, Adna R. Chaffee, Jr., is a cadet at West Point, and the youngest member of the family, Helen, fifteen years old, is at school near New York.

The California Commandery of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War has been organized in San Francisco, Cal. The following officers were elected: Commander, Rear Admiral O. W. Farenholt, U.S.N.; senior vice-commander, Col. Parker W. West, U.S.A.; junior vice-commander, Capt. F. M. Munger, United States Revenue Cutter Service; register and recorder, Col. T. W. M. Draper, U.S.V.; treasurer, Major C. R. Krauthoff, U.S.A. President Roosevelt was the first commander of the society, which is the Loyal Legion of the Spanish-American War. Any commissioned officer of the Regular Army or Volunteers who served in the United States Army, Navy or Marine Corps during the Spanish War or in the Philippine insurrection, is entitled to become a member. Those desiring to join the society should apply to Colonel Draper at 230 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal.

An Alumni Association of the New York schoolship St. Marys has been formed. The objects of the association are to promote the interests of the graduates and to keep alive among them the memory of the schoolship. The officers of the new organization will be elected on the second Saturday in December. Meanwhile, F. F. McMurray will act as temporary chairman and H. A. Johnson as temporary secretary. In welcoming the meeting of the graduates aboard the St. Marys, Commander G. C. Hanus, U.S.N., her present commander, said: "I am very glad to welcome back to the schoolship all graduates. I wish to draw your attention to the standing in the nautical world which the schoolship is attaining. Every boy in the last graduating class was offered a position before he left us. One line offered to take all. Some of the boys have gone on long sea voyages. Quite a number have obtained positions as quartermasters. Whenever I can do anything for you, collectively or individually, let me know."

Col. James W. Powell, U.S.A., retired, addressed the officers and non-commissioned officers of the 23d N.G. N.Y. in Brooklyn Nov. 16. Colonel Powell gave some reminiscences of his experiences among the Indians and some practical suggestions, and his address throughout was intensely interesting. Colonel Powell, during the Civil War, served as a private in the 7th N.Y., and as a lieutenant in the 71st N.Y. and the Veteran Reserve Corps, and was appointed in the Regular Army as captain and assigned to the 42d Infantry July 28, 1896. Colonel Powell was for twenty-three years in the 6th Regiment and served there as captain. He was a major in the 21st Infantry; lieutenant colonel of the 15th Infantry, and colonel of the 17th Infantry. He served with the 15th Regiment in Cuba, and with the 17th Regiment in the Philippines, and was retired Sept. 8, 1899. Deputy Police Commissioners Epstein and Piper were officers in the 21st Regiment, when Colonel Powell was a major in that command. He holds the brevet of major and lieutenant colonel for gallant and meritorious services during the Civil War.

Miss Beers, of New York, will visit Mrs. J. J. Almy at her home, 1019 Vermont avenue, Washington.

Mrs. Philip H. Sheridan is to go to Arizona to see her son, Lieut. Philip Sheridan, who returned from service in the Philippines recently.

Mrs. Edgerton, wife of Prof. W. P. Edgerton, of West Point, N.Y., is visiting Mrs. Babbitt at 1717 De Sales street, N.W., Washington.

Gen. Charles Bird, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bird have taken apartments for the winter at Hotel Gordon, corner 10th and I street, N.W., Washington.

Lieut. G. Van H. Moseley, 1st U.S. Cav., aide to Gen. J. M. Lee, U.S.A., is on two months' leave from the Philippines and his address is 612 Jackson building, Chicago, Ill.

Capt. John W. L. Phillips, 27th U.S. Inf., addressed the members, veterans and guests of Company G, 23d N.Y., commanded by Capt. Harold A. Davidson, after a short drill on Nov. 20 on "The Enlisted Man in the Army." Ladies were present and an interesting evening was spent.

Mrs. Davidson, widow of Gen. Davidson, who was seriously injured by a trolley car in New York, has returned to Washington after an absence of two years, and has taken an apartment in the Mendota on Columbia Heights.

The sole survivor of the naval battle of Navarino, fought seventy-six years ago, is Admiral Sir E. Ommanney, R.N. The Admiral, who was but thirteen years of age, was serving as a midshipman on board the Albion, 74 guns, commanded by his uncle, Capt. J. A. Ommanney.

Assistant Paymaster Alvin Hovey-King, U.S.N., has been visiting his mother, Mrs. E. von R. Hovey-King, at her apartments at the Olympia, Washington. The paymaster, who is ranking officer of his grade in the Navy, is pay officer of the First Torpedo Flotilla with quarters aboard the U.S.S. Bainbridge.

Lieut. W. S. Crosley, U.S.N., who has been entertaining Baron von Wrede-Melchade, of Germany, gave a dinner in his honor. The guests were: Capt. W. J. Barnette and Mrs. Barnette, Lieutenant Commander Bernadou and Mrs. Bernadou, Lieut. Frank Marble and Mrs. Marble, Miss Katherine Riggs, Miss Tyler Cook and Lieut. Ridley McLenn, U.S.N.

Winston Churchill, author of "The Crisis" and "Richard Carvel" and formerly of the Navy, is to begin a new novel, "The Borderland," in the Christmas issue of Collier's Weekly. It is a historical novel dealing with the period of the Louisiana Purchase, and Mr. Churchill has been at work on it for nearly two years. One of the earliest scenes describes the battle of Charlestown, and introduces the reader to such famous characters as Daniel Boone and Andrew Jackson.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for the week ending Nov. 18: Paym. J. C. Sullivan, U.S.N.; Comdr. P. Garst, U.S.N.; Gen. T. C. Sullivan, U.S.A., and Miss Sullivan; Capt. C. Goodrich, U.S.N.; Lieut. A. L. Briggs, U.S.A.; Capt. T. H. R. McIntyre, U.S.A.; Major E. K. Cole, U.S.M.C.; Civil Engr. C. W. Parks, U.S.N.; Major John Newton, U.S.A., and Mrs. Newton; Comdr. H. H. Barroll, U.S.N.; Ensign Z. H. Madison, U.S.N., and Major W. J. Wakeman, U.S.A.

A reception to Gen. Charles King was tendered by the officers and men of light battery A, Missouri National Guard, at St. Louis, Nov. 10, at their armory. Nearly 100 guests were present. After watching the drill and commenting favorably upon the proficiency shown, the general was escorted through the armory and then to the parlors, where a couple of hours were spent. The general was presented with a charcoal sketch of himself, drawn by Private Nixon, of the battery, which pleased him greatly and led him into some remarks upon the difficulty of keeping the uniform of the Army distinct from that worn by porters and car conductors. The honors of the occasion were done by Lieuts. W. J. Murray, E. O. Sanguinet and V. M. Porter, of the battery. Among the guests were Major Thomas Cruise, U.S.A., and some officers from Jefferson barracks. General King was also entertained at dinner at the residence of Robert S. Britton, 4537 Forest Park boulevard.

The famous letter of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, accepting the nomination to the Presidency, and ending with "Let us have peace," was addressed to Gen. Joseph B. Hawley, president of the National Union Republican Convention of 1868. After General Hawley went to Washington as Senator, the letter disappeared, and it was thought that it was lost. Not long ago some workmen in removing a mass of waste paper from the cellar of the building occupied by the Hartford Courant found a bulky envelope which was picked up by the man in charge and taken to the Courant office. It proved to be the long-lost letter in Grant's handwriting and remarkably well preserved. Written on Army headquarters stationery, the letterhead had been crossed by the writer. The date is May 20, 1868, and the letter contains only about one hundred and fifty words. The last paragraph reads: "Peace, and universal prosperity, its sequence, with economy of administration, will lighten the burden of taxation, while it constantly reduces the National debt. Let us have peace. With great respect, U. S. Grant."

Mrs. Edward B. Moseley, wife of Lieut. Col. Edward B. Moseley, U.S.A., the chief medical officer of the Department of Colorado, entertained with a beautifully appointed tea Friday, Nov. 13, at Denver, in honor of Mrs. Frank D. Baldwin, wife of General Baldwin, the Department Commander. Assisting in receiving were Miss Moseley, Mrs. Stedman of Fort Logan and Mrs. Hugh Drum. Mrs. Williams-Foote, daughter of Mrs. Baldwin, and Mrs. Lewis, daughter of the hostess, attended to the tea and chocolate. The handsome drawing rooms were bright with Mrs. Baldwin's favorite color and flowers, yellow chrysanthemums, and the hall and dining rooms bowered of crimson roses with here and there posies of purest Marguerites. The sweetest stringed music heard for many a season discoursed in the upper hall. The women took advantage of the occasion and bright, crisp day to appear in their newest winter creations. Mrs. Baldwin was distinguished in an elaborate cream peau de sole with insertions and sleeves of Irish point; Mrs. Moseley was beautifully gowned in black lace over white; Mrs. Stedman in dove colored crepe, and Miss Moseley and Mrs. Hugh Drum in canary yellow crepe and white broadcloth respectively; the Mesdames Lewis and Williams-Foote in cherry Japanese crepe and knots of black velvet in hair and on corsage and in pale green broadcloth built over petticoat of cream satin and with waist coat and sleeves of the satin and motifs of Duchesse lace respectively.

Capt. Richard Rush, U.S.N., has left Washington for Catskill, N.Y.

Mrs. Almy, wife of Comdr. A. G. Almy, U.S.N., is visiting relatives in St. Louis, Mo.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Hugh Kirkman, 8th U.S. Inf., at Fort Sill, O.T., Nov. 13.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Horace W. Jones, U.S.N., at the navy yard, Washington, D.C., Nov. 12, 1903.

Col. Evan A. Andruss, U.S.A., and wife are on a visit to their daughter, Mrs. William E. Otto, at 61 Park street, Buffalo, N.Y.

Mrs. Phil Kearney and Mrs. Powell, with the Misses Powell, have returned from Cape May, N.J., to their apartment in the Mendota, Washington.

Lieut. Granville Roland Fortescue, 18th Cav., returned from abroad Nov. 17 on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. His address until Dec. 1 will be the Union League Club, New York city.

Major J. E. Maxfield, U.S.A., has recovered from the effects of his sufferings while serving in Alaska, and has left Washington to assume duty as chief signal officer of the Division of the Philippines.

A son was born Nov. 14, at Hong Kong, China, to the wife of William Bradley Walker of the Standard Oil Company. Mrs. Walker is a daughter of Major T. C. Goodman, Pay Department, U.S.A.

A daughter, Phyllis Edwards Corbusier, was born to the wife of Lieut. P. W. Corbusier, 14th U.S. Inf., on Nov. 17, at Louisville, Ky. Mrs. P. W. Corbusier and daughter expect to sail for the Philippines on an Army transport in February next.

The following appointments have been made to the Military Academy: Leonard Cutler, San Francisco; Robert Dougherty, alt., Stanford University, California; J. H. Cunningham, Gloucester, Mass.; Ernest H. Merchant, alt., Gloucester, Mass., and Daniel E. Welch, alt., Salem, Mass.

Mrs. Poe, widow of General Poe, U.S.A., has been on a visit to Mrs. Russel A. Alger at 1401 16th street, N.W., Washington. Mrs. and Miss Poe will pass the winter in Washington, and have taken an apartment in the Marlborough, on 18th street, near I street. Mrs. Poe has many warm friends at the capital who will welcome her back after an absence of several years.

Tammany Hall, New York city, on Nov. 17 was a blaze of light and glory when the crew of the U.S.S. Texas gave a dinner and ball. About a thousand persons were present, and the affair was a success, which the men of the Texas hope to repeat every year before Thanksgiving, at whatever port the ship happens to be. The crew tripped the light fantastic in a manner that made the civilians present green with envy, and it was a night and morning the crew of the Texas and their women friends will long remember.

On Nov. 13 the corps of cadets of Cornell University, numbering five hundred men, paraded for review by the Governor of New York. The men presented a handsome appearance in the neat and serviceable grey uniform recently adopted. After an artillery salute had been accurately fired, the infantry battalion of six companies and band marched past in review. The alignments of companies and steadiness of the men during the march past, and during the battalion drill, excited favorable comment. Major W. P. Van Ness, U.S.A., retired, is head of the Department of Military Science and Tactics at Cornell.

Brevet Brig. Gen. Reuben Frank Bernard, Lieut. Colonel U.S.A., retired, died at his home in Washington, D.C., Nov. 16, aged seventy-nine. He was born in Tennessee. He entered the Army as a private in the 1st Dragoons in 1855, was made second lieutenant in 1862, first lieutenant in 1863, captain in 1866, major in 1882, and lieutenant colonel in the 9th Cavalry in 1892. He participated in over 100 battles and skirmishes during the Civil War and against the Indians. He was brevetted captain in 1864 for gallant and meritorious services at Todd's Tavern, where he was wounded; major for similar services at Smithfield; lieutenant colonel and colonel in 1865 for like services during the war, and brigadier general in 1890 for gallant services in action against the Chickasaw Indians in 1869, at Silver City, and Birch Creek in 1878. He was retired in 1896, after which he served four years as governor of the Soldiers' Home near Washington.

The twelfth anniversary banquet of the Vermont Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion was held at the Van Ness House, Burlington, Vt., Nov. 17, and the event proved a very enjoyable one. The guests were received by Comdr. G. G. Benedict, Mrs. Benedict, Col. W. S. Schuyler, Miss Gardiner and Mrs. T. S. Peck. The reception committee was composed of Gen. T. S. Peck, Col. E. W. Jewett, B. B. Smalley, B. J. Derby, F. R. Wells and C. L. Woodbury. The room was decorated with the emblems of the order and throughout the evening the University of Vermont Mandolin club rendered a choice programme of music. The resignation of Admiral Charles E. Clark, U. S. N., junior vice-commander of the commandery, was accepted on account of his election to the office of junior vice-commander in the national commandery. Among the speakers were Major Gen. O. O. Howard, U.S.A., Col. W. S. Schuyler, Lieut. Col. G. P. Borden and Capt. C. S. Walkley, U.S.A.

Following are the names of those in civil life designated for examination for appointment as second lieutenants in the Army: William Lord Drake, Tucson, Ariz.; Aristides Moreno, first lieutenant, Porto Rico Infantry; C. Bayard Staples, Stillwater, Minn.; H. C. Sharpe, care Major A. C. Sharpe, Denver, Col.; C. P. Rodwell, Nashua, N.H.; Robert Lee Whipple, Adams, Mass.; A. C. Bonycastle, Louisville, Ky.; Dean Orris Carr, Oil City, Pa.; Harry R. Deal, Northfield, Vt.; Edgar Zell Stever, 3d Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.; John J. Greenleaf, Richmond, Ky.; Beaumont Glass, Belmar, N.J.; Mark L. Ireland, Ordnance Office, War Department at Washington; Harry L. Morse, 83 Newbury street, Boston, Mass.; Frederick Thies, Minneapolis, Minn.; Fred B. Terrell, San Antonio, Tex.; William H. Rucker, 2652 Hoover street, Los Angeles, Cal.; David Hunter Scott, Princeton, N.J.; Philip B. Peyton, Charlottesville, Va.; Charles A. Dravo, care Col. E. Dravo, Governors Island, N.Y.; Hornsby Evans, Cambridge, Mass.; Richard LaGarde, private, Troop B, 4th Cav., Fort Riley, Kas.; Charles R. Emory, jr., 70 Kilby street, Boston, Mass.; Gordon Handy McCoy, Washington, D.C.; Charles F. Sterne, 1823 Riggs Place, Washington, D.C.; Clarence T. Wright, Watertown, N.Y.; Robert B. Farquharson, South Ryegate, Vt.; Harold Moore Howe, Northfield, Vt.; Sydney L. Wardell, Pembina, N. Dak.; Walton Goodwin, jr., 1516 P street, Washington, D.C.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

Mr. Mallory introduced in the Senate, on November 18, a resolution, which was allowed to lie over, directing the Secretary of the Navy to inform the Senate whether or not it is desirable, in the interest of the Navy, that the Government should construct and own a graving dock, of capacity sufficient to dock the largest battleships of the Navy, at some port on the coast of the U.S., on the Gulf of Mexico, and if, in his judgment, the same is desirable to also inform the Senate at what port on said coast such dock should be located, and the probable cost of the same when completed.

S.R. 6, Mr. Clapp.—To authorize the Secretary of the Navy to donate to the Minnesota Historical Society the steering wheel of the former ship Minnesota.

S. 145, Mr. Warren.—To place John Tempany, veterinarian 9th U.S. Cav., on the retired list of the Army as 2d lieutenant in view of the long and faithful services, covering a period of over thirty-eight years.

S. 146, Mr. Warren.—To pay \$120 to Leonard L. Dietrick, late 1st lieutenant, 34th Inf., U.S. Vols., funds stolen from his safe at Penaranda, Nueva Ecija, P.I., between Dec. 3 and 24, 1900, while he was acting commissary officer.

S. 228, Mr. Pettus.—To appoint and retire William H. Hugo, now of Fort Bayard, N.M., as a 1st lieutenant of Cavalry in the Army.

S. 287, Mr. Mitchell.—To appoint and retire as 1st lieutenant of Infantry, John W. Lewis, late 1st lieutenant, 23d U.S. Inf., and brevet captain, U.S.A.

S. 288, Mr. Mitchell.—To appoint and retire as assistant surgeon, U.S.A., Dr. James Reagles.

S. 346, Mr. Foster.—To issue to Robert Williams a certificate of merit as of date of March 27, 1856, in recognition of his gallant conduct in protecting settlers who escaped the massacre at the Cascades of the Columbia River and in defending the blockhouse at that point for three days against the combined attack of several hundred Indians.

S. 375, Mr. Hansbrough.—To appoint an Army board for the examination of the case of Captain and Brevet Major Thomas H. Carpenter, U.S.A., retired, to ascertain whether a gunshot wound he received at the battle of Gettysburg and other injuries resulting from duty disqualified him for active duty on March 1, 1866; and whether he should have been retired on that date. If it shall appear that at the time when he resigned on account of inability to perform active service he should properly have been retired, the President is authorized to put him on the retired list, as of that date, so as to entitle him to pay of his grade from the date of resignation until Feb. 25, 1903, when he was placed on the retired list by Act of Congress.

S. 396, Mr. Burton.—To pay all soldiers who re-enlist as veteran volunteers under the provisions of G.O. 191, W.D., A.G.O., series 1863, and who were afterwards discharged to accept commissions in the Army before expiration of term and served as officers until close of the war, the balance of the bounty withheld by reason of their having been commissioned as officers in the Army.

S. 397, Mr. Burton.—To appoint William F. de Niedman, late major and brigade surgeon, U.S. Vols., a captain and Q.M., U.S.A., to fill the first or any subsequent vacancy in said grade.

S. 413, Mr. Quay.—Appropriates \$75,000 to purchase additional land for the Gettysburg National Park, in pursuance of Act of Feb. 11, 1895.

S. 422, Mr. Quay.—Providing pensions to certain officers and men in the Army and Navy when fifty years of age and over, and increasing widows' pensions to \$12 per month.

S. 469, Mr. Frye.—To commission Henry D. Hall, late captain, U.S.R.C.S., a captain on the permanent waiting orders list of said service.

S. 488, Mr. McComas.—To purchase a site for the R.C. Service at Curtis Bay, Md.

S. 495, Mr. McComas.—Appropriates \$30,000 for a statue of Gen. Otho Holland Williams at Williamsport, Md.

S. 499, Mr. McComas.—Appropriates \$500,000 to establish a permanent military camp ground in the vicinity of Oakland, Garrett County, Md.

S. 536, Mr. Proctor.—To appoint and retire as 1st lieutenant of Cavalry, Henry C. La Point, late 1st lieutenant, 2d U.S. Cav.

S. 620, Mr. Mallory.—Appropriates \$9,000 to establish and maintain two free public schools for children under seventeen years of age, at Warrington, on the naval reservation on Pensacola Bay, Florida.

S. 631, Mr. Martin.—Appropriates \$50,000 for the purchase of the McLean property and adjacent property at Appomattox, Va., in commemoration of the surrender of the Army of North Virginia to General Grant.

S. 656, Mr. Penrose.—That in computing the necessary thirty years' time for the retirement of petty officers and enlisted men of the Navy all service in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps shall be credited.

S. 657 and H.R. 3587.—To promote the efficiency of the clerical service in the Navy of the U.S., to organize a clerical corps of the Navy, to define its duties, and to regulate its pay.

S. 658, Mr. Penrose.—Appropriates \$250,000 for the establishment of a naval training station for the Great Lakes on a shore site adjoining the harbor of Erie, Pa. Also \$10,000 to raise the sunken hull of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry's historical flagship Niagara from Misery Bay, peninsula of Presque Isle, harbor of Erie, Pa., and to rebuild and care for it at said naval training station as a public place in which to preserve and exhibit the many scattered war relics of that glorious and decisive naval victory, the battle of Lake Erie.

S. 672, Mr. Perkins.—Granting permission to Rear Admiral Bowman H. McCalla, U.S.N., to accept the Order of Second Class of the Red Eagle, with swords, tendered to him by the Emperor of Germany.

S. 673, Mr. Perkins.—To appoint Lieut. Jeremiah Cutler Burnett, U.S.N., retired, a commander on the retired list.

S. 674, Mr. Perkins.—To restore William McElroy, late 1st lieutenant, U.S.A., to his former rank, and place him on the retired list as 1st lieutenant of Infantry.

S. 676, Mr. Perkins, and H.R. 1970, Mr. Needham.—To establish a permanent military camp ground upon Naciminto ranch, Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties, Cal.

S. 715, Mr. Clapp.—To appoint Edward Simonton, late 1st lieutenant, 4th U.S. Inf., a 1st lieutenant of Infantry, and place him on the retired list.

S. 732, Mr. Clapp.—Appropriates \$10,000 for a monument at Lundys Lane to the memory of Capt. Abraham F. Hull, 9th U.S. Inf.

S. 823, Mr. Lodge.—That Capt. Joseph M. Simms, U.S. R.C.S., retired, having been promoted "for meritorious acts," etc., shall hereafter receive the full retired pay of his said rank.

S. 901, Mr. Perkins.—Providing for the construction of a vessel of the first class for the R.C. Service, to be stationed with headquarters at Honolulu, Hawaii.

S. 906, Mr. Perkins.—To aid in the erection of a statue of Commodore John D. Sloat, U.S.N., at Monterey, Cal.

S. 908, Mr. Bailey.—Appropriates \$125,000 to establish a permanent military camp ground in the vicinity of Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

S. 918, Mr. Warren.—In the settlement of claims for longevity pay and allowances of officers of the Army, arising under Act of July 5, 1838, without regard to lapse of time to credit as service, all services rendered as a cadet at the U.S. Military Academy and as an enlisted

man or commissioned officer in the Regular and Volunteer Armies: Appropriates a sufficient sum to pay the amounts found due.

S. 919, Mr. Warren.—To appoint Lieut. Col. Almon L. Varney, retired, U.S.A., a brigadier general on the retired list.

S. 944, Mr. Mitchell.—For the relief of Major Theodore J. Eckerson, U.S.A., retired.

S. 947, Mr. Mitchell.—To credit Avery E. Long, 1st sergeant, 26th Battery, Field Art., with his actual service from the date of his first enlistment.

S. 948, Mr. Mitchell.—For the relief of Daniel W. Burke, brigadier general, U.S.A., retired.

S. 970, Mr. Penrose.—To revoke the order of Sept. 12, 1862, dismissing William T. Godwin, late 1st lieutenant, Co. G, 10th U.S. Inf., and appoint and retire him as 1st lieutenant in the Army.

S. 972, Mr. Penrose.—Granting a service pension of \$75 a month after the age of 60 years, to all officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, both Regular and Volunteer, who have or who may hereafter be awarded medals of honor.

S. 1260 and S. 1274, Mr. Blackburn.—To authorize the readjustment of the accounts of Army officers in certain cases.

S. 1283, Mr. Penrose.—To appoint William H. Crawford, of Philadelphia, Pa., assistant engineer, with rank of lieutenant, j.g., on the retired list of the Navy, as for disabilities incurred in line of duty.

S. 1284, Mr. Penrose.—To appoint Talleyrand Desaix Myers, P.A. Surg., U.S.N., retired, to the active list of the Navy as a medical director (an additional number), not in line of promotion, to retain present longevity from the date of original commission.

S. 1287, Mr. Proctor.—To establish the Fredericksburg and Adjacent National Battlefields Memorial Park in the State of Virginia.

S. 1363, Mr. Penrose.—To appoint and retire as captain of Infantry, Henry L. Beck, late captain, 2d U.S. Inf.

S. 1383, Mr. McComas.—To award a medal of honor to Major John O. Skinner, surg., U.S.A., retired, for gallantry in action in having rescued a wounded soldier under heavy fire during the assault on the Modoc stronghold, Jan. 17, 1873, in the Lava Beds, Ore.

H. Res. 14, Mr. Roberts.—Providing for the printing of 1,000 copies of the history of the U.S. Navy yard at Boston.

H.J. Res. 36, Mr. Powers.—To appoint as chief engineer on the retired list of the Navy, Robert S. Talbot, who was appointed a third assistant engineer in the Navy, Oct. 2, 1860; served with conspicuous fidelity in the Civil War; resigned Oct. 24, 1868; in the war with Spain volunteered as P.A. engineer in the Navy, May 14, 1898; was honorably discharged Jan. 10, 1899.

H.J. Res. 29, Mr. Jones.—That the military records of the Indian or other wars prior to the Civil War, now preserved in the Interior or other Departments, be transferred to the War Department, to be preserved in the Record and Pension Office and properly indexed.

H.J. Res. 39, Mr. Bradley.—To appoint as P.A. engineer, U.S.N., retired, Robert S. Talbot, who was appointed 3d asst. engr., Oct. 22, 1860, served with conspicuous fidelity through the Civil War, and resigned, Oct. 24, 1868; in the war with Spain volunteered, and was commissioned a P.A. engr., May 14, 1898, and was honorably discharged Jan. 10, 1899.

H.R. 844, Mr. Rixey.—To authorize the Secretary of the Navy to make such changes in the organization of the navy yards as he deems best, and to this end to consolidate any or all of the bureaus. In his discretion he may, in lieu of the present system, adopt such other system as he may think will best promote dispatch and efficiency in construction, repair, and other Government work.

H.R. 1213, Mr. Sims.—To amend the Act to establish a national military park at the battlefield of Shiloh so that the affairs of the park shall be in charge of three commissioners, to be appointed by the Secretary of War, two of whom shall have served in one of the Union armies in the southwest and east of the Mississippi River, and one in one of the Confederate armies of the same region.

H.R. 1923, Mr. Cowherd.—To give each officer and enlisted man who served in the Army during the Spanish-American War a silver medal.

H.R. 1928, Mr. Bates.—Appropriates \$250,000 for a naval training station for the Great Lakes at harbor of Erie, Pa.

H.R. 1948, Mr. Dayton.—To provide suitable medals for the officers and crews of the U.S. vessels of war Cumberland, Congress and Monitor, who participated in the engagements with the Confederate ram Merrimack off Newport News and in Hampton Roads, March 8 and 9, 1862.

H.R. 1950, Mr. Powers.—To reimburse naval volunteers enlisted for one year or during the War with Spain for the cost of clothing and equipment. To all chief petty officers, \$60 each; to other enlisted men, \$40 each. No claim to be paid unless presented within two years from the passage of this Act.

H.R. 1964, Mr. Rixey.—Appropriates \$35,000 to protect the monuments already erected on the battlefields of Bull Run, Virginia, by purchase of private property on which they stand.

H.R. 1975, Mr. Gardner.—To amend section 1225, Rev. Stat., so as to permit the President to detail, in addition to the officers now authorized, such retired officers and non-commissioned officers of the Army and Navy as in his judgment may be required, to act as instructors in military drill and tactics in schools. No detail to be made unless the school shall pay the cost of commutation of quarters and extra-duty pay, nor unless those detailed are willing to accept such position. They shall receive no compensation from the Government other than their retired pay. Authorizes the Secretary of War to issue out of Government ordnance and stores which can be spared, upon approval of governors of respective States, what may be required for military instruction and practice by such school.

H.R. 1983, Mr. Talbot.—To provide for compensation for certain temporary employees of the Treasury, War and Navy Departments for extra work during the war with Spain. Appropriates for the Treasury Department, \$1,176.02; for the War Department, \$106,833.59; for the Navy Department, \$42,447.56; for Executive Department, \$8,914.10; for offices of the Adj. Gen., Paymaster Gen., and Chief of Engrs., \$2,137.90; for Marine Corps, \$1,186.98.

H.R. 2003, Mr. Allen.—To commission Henry D. Hall, late captain, U.S.R.C.S., a captain on the retired list.

H.R. 2203, Mr. Rider.—Waiving age limit in case of Boastwain J. J. Rochford, U.S.N., permitting him to take the examination for ensign.

H.R. 2441, Mr. Wiley.—For the promotion of 1st Lieut. Thomas Mason, R.C.S.

H.R. 2510, Mr. Thomas.—For the construction of a steam revenue cutter in the waters of Albermarle and Pamlico Sounds, North Carolina.

H.R. 2517, Mr. Kehoe.—To establish a permanent military camp ground in Boyd and Greenup Counties, Ky.

H.R. 2532, Mr. Bates.—To provide for the raising of Commodore Perry's flagship Niagara.

H.R. 2539, Mr. Rixey.—For the relief of veterans of the Confederacy. To open all Soldiers' Homes and other Government institutions for disabled soldiers and sailors to all soldiers and sailors of the Civil War upon the same

terms and without discrimination as to whether they were upon the side of the Union or the Confederacy.

H.R. 2547, Mr. Samuel W. Smith.—Appropriates \$25,000 to provide for presenting a badge or button to each honorably discharged soldier, sailor, and marine of the war for the preservation of the Union, and for protecting the same by law.

H.R. 2542, Mr. Perkins.—Granting permission to Rear Admiral B. H. McCaskey to accept a present and decoration tendered him by the Emperor of Germany.

H.R. 2712, Mr. Smith, of Illinois.—To restore and retire, as captain of Cavalry, Thomas J. Spencer, late captain 10th U.S. Cav.

H.R. 2545, Mr. Tawney.—For the relief of the widow of Lemuel J. Draper, late assistant surgeon, U.S.A.

H.R. 2563, Mr. Martin.—That assistant surgeons in the Volunteer Army commissioned as captains, who served either in the War with Spain or in the suppression of the Philippine insurrection, are entitled to the pay of a captain mounted from the date of the commencement of their service, as prescribed by law.

H.R. 2596, Mr. Deemer.—Restoring Henry L. Beck to the Army as captain, retired.

H.R. 3302, Mr. Mahon.—To bestow a medal of honor upon Major J. O. Skinner, surgeon, U.S.A., retired.

H.R. 3548, Mr. Griffith.—Granting land warrants for 160 acres to soldiers and sailors of the Spanish-American War.

H.R. 3566, Mr. Cooper.—Appropriates \$2,500 for a commission of two Navy officers and one Army officer of the Engineer Corps to make examination of Sabine Pass, the Neches and Sabine rivers, Texas, with the view of locating thereon a navy yard and dry dock.

H.R. 3563, Mr. Richardson.—To establish a national military post at the battlefield of Stone River.

H.R. 3586, Mr. Bates.—For the retirement of petty officers and enlisted men of the Navy.

H.R. 3586, Mr. Bates.—That in computing the necessary thirty years' time for the retirement of petty officers and enlisted men of the Navy all service in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps shall be credited.

H.R. 4054, Mr. Butler.—To establish a national military park at Brandywine battle ground, Pa.

H.R. 4106, Mr. Stevens.—That any officer below the grade of major general who served with credit as an officer or as an enlisted man in the Regular or Volunteer Army during the Civil War prior to April 9, 1865, other than as a cadet, and whose name is now borne on the Official Register of the Army and who has heretofore been retired for wounds or disability incident to the Service, or on account of age, may, in the discretion of the President, by and with advice and consent of the Senate, be placed on the retired list of the Army with the rank and retired pay of one grade above that actually held by him at the time of retirement. Sec. 2. That this Act shall not apply to officers retired for age whose active service does not exceed thirty-five years, nor to any officer who has been placed on the retired list by virtue of any Act of Congress, nor to any officer who has already received an advance of grade at the time of retirement, or with a view to retirement.

H.R. 4108, Mr. Loudenslager.—Authorizing the President to appoint an inspector, to be attached to the office of the Secretary of the Navy who shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of a lieutenant commander, to thoroughly examine and report upon naval accounts, investigate alleged irregularities, and perform such other duties as prescribed.

H.R. 4111, Mr. Allen.—To authorize the appointment of Acting Asst. Surg. Leopold Herbert Schwerin, U.S.N., as an assistant surgeon in the Navy.

H.R. 4120, Mr. Foster.—To place Col. and Bvt. Major Gen. Alexander Stewart Webb on the retired list of the Army.

"Campaigns in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, 1862-'63," is the title of volume III. of the papers of the Military Historical Society of Massachusetts, published for the society by the Griffiths-Stillings Press, Boston. The great interest and scope of the volume are sufficiently indicated by the titles and authors of the articles which make up the volume, which are as follows: "The Battle of Antietam," by Brevet Brig. Gen. Francis W. Palfrey, U.S.V.; "The Antietam Campaign," by Brevet Lieut. Col. George B. Davis, U.S.A.; "Strategy of the Campaign of Sharpsburg, or Antietam, September, 1862," by Lieut. Col. William Allan, C.S.A.; "The Military Situation in Northern Virginia, Nov. 1-14, 1862," by Major Gen. William F. Smith, U.S.V.; "Fredericksburg," by Lieut. Col. William Allan, C.S.A.; "The Battle of Chancellorsville," by Brevet Major Gen. Alexander S. Webb, U.S.A.; "The Battle of Marye's Heights and Salem Church," by Capt. John Bigelow, jr., U.S.A.; "The Left Attack (Evell's), Gettysburg," by Brevet Capt. Edward N. Whittier, U.S.V.; "Pickett's Charge at Gettysburg," by Brevet Lieut. Col. William R. Driver, U.S.V.; "Gettysburg (report of committee)," by Brevet Brig. Gen. Greely S. Curtis, U.S.V. This volume is handsomely bound in dark blue cloth, and is accompanied by a map of Eastern Virginia.

Most excellent accounts have been received of the trials of the new British field-gun at Okehampton and Shoeburyness. The gun is said to have attained a very rapid rate of fire, and to have been satisfactory in nearly every respect. The gun is a modification of the French field gun. It has an extreme range of 10,000 yards and fires 20 rounds per minute, the new time fuse making shrapnel effective at 6,500 yards. Thirty rounds have been discharged from the gun in a minute by experts. If it is desired to maintain a slow rate of firing, it is only necessary to throw the automatic firing mechanism out of gear by a simple device, and the gun is then fired by the pulling of a lanyard. The shock of the recoil is taken up by two almost vertical pistons filled with glycerine and water. For the old interrupted screw head action has been substituted the new breech invented by Colonel Deport, of the French artillery. There is a plain steel disk swinging on a pivot, and operated by a system of levers and ratchets. A crank handle is connected to this steel disk, and when this is pulled, the disk slides round upon the pivot, admitting the insertion of the projectile into the bore, while a reversion of the opening action closes the breech ready for firing. Directly the disk swings to and closes the breech, an automatic device fires the gun. The operation of loading and firing can be accomplished in about two seconds.

Field Marshall Lord Wolseley of the British Army is publishing a work entitled "The Story of a Soldier's Life," which, if one may judge from a cable extract from his latest volume, is likely to arouse a degree of interest not at all measurable by its value as an autobiography. It deals with military conditions in England in a way that will command attention, if not applause, and presents some unpleasant truths so plainly that they cannot be mistaken. Lord Wolseley warns "icono-

clastic civilian officials" to keep their hands off the army and navy; he denounces the system of appointing civilians war ministers "under which," he declares, "we shall never have an army ready for rapid mobilization," and he gives it as his opinion that some part of compulsory military service is essential to the welfare of the Empire. He calls England "the unready nation," and adds: "We are never ready for war, yet we never have had a Cabinet which would dare to tell the people this truth. Our absolute unreadiness for war is known to all our thoughtful soldiers, and without doubt all the details which go to make up the fact are duly recorded and docketed in the War Office of every European nation." What Lord Wolseley says about the unwillingness of British ministers to tell the people the truth about their unpreparedness for war is especially important. He clearly discloses one of the danger spots in the whole project of national defense, not merely in England, but in every other country.

THE ARMY

Commander-in-Chief—Theodore Roosevelt, President.
Secretary of War—Elihu Root.
Asst. Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.
Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, Chief of Staff.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

The following nominations were confirmed by the Senate Nov. 16:

Assistant Secretary of War, Robert Shaw Oliver, to be Assistant Secretary of War.

General officers: To be lieutenant general, Major Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, U.S.A., Aug. 8, 1903.
To be major general, Brig. Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U.S.A., July 26, 1903.

S.O. NOV. 12, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Contract Surg. Clarence A. Treuholtz, to Fort Bayard for duty.

Contract Surg. Robert P. Cooke, to Fort Wood, to relieve Contract Surg. George Newlove, who will proceed to Fort Ethan Allen for duty with troops of 2d Cavalry en route to the Philippine Islands.

Contract Surg. John T. Halsell, to Eagle Pass, to relieve Contract Surg. Victor E. Watkins, who will proceed to San Francisco, for transportation to the Philippine Islands.

Major Louis Brechemin, surg., to San Francisco, to relieve Lieut. Col. Louis M. Maus, deputy surg. gen., who will proceed to Fort Riley. Lieut. Col. George H. Torney, deputy surg. gen., relieved duty at San Francisco, and will report to commanding general, Department of California, for temporary duty as chief surgeon.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Wiley P. Mangum, jr., 15th Cav.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Walter C. Short, 13th Cav.

First Lieut. John McClintock, 5th Cav., is transferred from Troop C to Troop G of that regiment.

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. George O. Duncan, 15th Cav.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Robert S. Knox, 24th Inf., is extended one month.

Col. Daniel Corman, 7th Inf., will join his regiment in the Philippines.

Lieut. Col. George W. Adair, deputy surg. gen., to St. Paul, Minn., for duty as chief surgeon, to relieve Col. Charles B. Byrne, asst. surg. gen., who will proceed to Omaha for duty as chief surgeon, Department of Missouri, to relieve Col. Joseph B. Girard, asst. surg. gen. Colonel Girard will proceed to San Antonio, for duty as chief surgeon, Department of Texas, to relieve Major Charles F. Mason, surg.

Lieut. Col. Harry S. Kilbourne, deputy surg. gen., is relieved from duty as chief surgeon, Department of California and Philippine Islands.

Col. Alfred C. Girard, asst. surg. gen., relieved from duty in the Philippines, and to San Francisco.

First Lieut. Robert B. Grubbs, asst. surg., relieved General Hospital, San Francisco, and to Fort Wright.

The following officers will report to Lieut. Col. Robert H. R. Loughborough, 6th Inf., president of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth for examination for promotion: First Lieut. John J. Toffey, jr., 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. G. Soudard Turner, 10th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Peyton G. Clark, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Easton R. Gibson, 9th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edward Croft, 19th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Ira F. Pravel, 24th Inf.

First Lieut. Clarke S. Smith, C.E., will take passage on the transport Kilpatrick for Manila and report to Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, for duty as aide-de-camp on his staff.

Lieut. Col. James Allen, Signal Corps, will return to New York City, and resume duties of signal officer, Department of the East, until April, 1904, when he will return to Seattle for the purpose of completing the installation of the Alaskan cable.

Leave for three months is granted 2d Lieut. Paul H. McDonald, 10th Inf.

G.O. 52, NOV. 9, 1903, WAR DEPARTMENT.
Par. 716, 1274 (amended by G.O. No. 8, Jan. 28, 1903, H.Q.A., A.G.O.), and 1276 of the Army Regulations are amended to read as follows:

716. Money amounts will be expressed in terms of dollars and cents. When a fraction of a cent less than one half occurs in the footing of a voucher it will be disregarded. If the fraction be one-half or greater it will be reckoned as a cent.

If the agreement calls for foreign currency the accounts shall be stated in that currency. The total amount will be reduced to its equivalent in United States currency at the current rate of exchange at the date of payment. The amount in United States currency having been determined checks may be drawn therefor by disbursing officers to their own orders in United States currency and by them exchanged at local fiscal agencies of the United States where possible, or at local banks, for the necessary amount in the currency or exchange required to pay the creditor in the money originally agreed upon where the creditor declines to accept check payable in currency of the United States.

The vouchers for accounts will be made to show the debt as actually incurred in the coin in which payment is made and the reduction from this coin to United States currency, the rate of exchange being stated on the voucher and the amounts stated on abstracts and account current in United States currency.

1274. In case of loss or destruction of one part of the bill of lading the paying officer after satisfying himself of the fact will make payment on the remaining part and will immediately report the payment to the Quartermaster General.

1276. A shipping officer will give his certificate only when necessary to enable the carrier to receive payment and not until he has satisfied himself by correspondence with the officer to whom the stores were shipped and the officer designated to make payment that neither part is in their possession. He will also require the affidavit of the carrier, stating that neither part of the bill of lading is in his possession nor can be traced by him, and if subsequently found that he will make no demand thereon, but will at once surrender it to the United States. Upon this evidence payment may be made for the service, and the fact that such payment has been made will at once be reported to the Quartermaster General.

In case either or both parts of the bill of lading should subsequently be recovered by the shipping officer he will note the fact in the shipping book and forward the same to the Quartermaster General.

By order of the Secretary of War:
S. B. M. YOUNG, Asst. Gen., Chief of Staff.
W. P. HALL, A.A.G.

G.O. 53, NOV. 11, 1903, WAR DEPARTMENT.
G.O. No. 53, H.Q.A., A.G.O., April 12, 1903, is amended to read as follows:

The following instructions with reference to the establishment of fire-control systems at Artillery posts are published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

In order that each battery may be provided with a system of fire-control, pending the final establishment of a permanent system, each fire commander and each battery of 3-inch, 10-inch, and 12-inch guns and 12-inch mortars will, in addition to the vertical system now in use, be provided with a horizontal base line, for which two azimuth reading instruments are necessary. Each battery of 6-inch rapid fire guns will also be provided with a horizontal base, when it is the largest caliber battery at the post, but not otherwise. To provide azimuth reading instruments for each horizontal base line, all type "B" and Raftery range finders on hand at posts will be used as azimuth instruments, and requisition will be made for such number of azimuth instruments as in addition to those already on hand, together with the range finders above specified, will be sufficient to supply the base lines proposed, and until further orders no additional emergency range finders will be issued. It is impracticable at present for want of necessary funds to install and equip more than one horizontal base for any one battery or group of guns.

Upon the request of the Chief of Artillery, the Engineer Department will build suitable concrete instruments piers for base end stations at locations selected by the Artillery district commander and approved by the Chief of Artillery. Over these piers it will erect suitable temporary shelters not exceeding 15 feet square and provided with such openings and windows and when practicable with such electric lights as may be necessary for observation and plotting. Stationery, furniture, heating apparatus, and oil lamps will be supplied by the Quartermaster's Department; drawing boards and drafting instruments by the Ordnance Department; telephones, to be supplied by the Signal Corps, will be the means of communication used in this system.

Post engineer officers are authorized, when practicable, to utilize the drawing instruments issued in connection with the fire control of posts. When this is not practicable such drawing instruments as are needed by post engineer officers, in addition to those with which all officers are required to provide themselves for their personal use, will be issued by the Ordnance Department. The stationery required by post engineer officers in connection with their duties will be supplied by the Quartermaster's Department.

By order of the Secretary of War:
S. B. M. YOUNG, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.
W. P. HALL, A.A.G.

G.O. 53, NOV. 12, 1903, WAR DEPARTMENT.
Publishes the provisions of the constitution and the laws relating to the calling of the militia into the service of the United States. The laws cited are Sections 5288, 5297, 5298, and 5299 Rev. Stat., act of April 22, 1898, and the act of Jan. 21, 1903, Sections 4 to 11 inclusive and Section 22. Regulations for accomplishing the purposes of the foregoing legislation are announced in this order. There is no change from long established practice. The President can call out the militia "only in those cases in which Congress shall have specifically provided for his so doing, and recent legislation has established no new emergency for the exercise of this power on his part. When the call is complied with the militia becomes national in its character and the President their commander-in-chief."

CIRCULAR 18, NOV. 16, 1903, WAR DEPARTMENT.
I. Announces that a one pound bottle of malted milk will be kept on hand by the Subsistence Department for sale to officers and enlisted men in the United States, Alaska, Cuba, the Hawaiian Islands and Porto Rico.

II. Publishes the following order of the Post-Office Department, dated Oct. 27, 1903, relative to the use of the double postal card within the United States and the Philippine Islands:

"Ordered: That the reply half of the Philippine double postal card of 1-cent denomination, overprinted with the word 'Philippines,' shall be valid for postage when mailed in the United States and addressed to points in the Philippine Islands."

The United States 1-cent postal card may be mailed from the United States to the Philippine Islands, and, by arrangement with the Bureau of Posts of the Philippines, the reply half of the card is valid for postage when mailed in the Philippines and addressed to points in this country.

CIRCULAR 19, NOV. 18, 1903, WAR DEPARTMENT.
Publishes the following decision of the Assistant Comptroller, Treasury Department:

A soldier discharged without honor "on account of his own misconduct, a malingerer," is not discharged by way of punishment for an offense and therefore travel pay is not forfeited, but a soldier apprehended as a deserter and without honor by the Secretary of War by reason of desertion, does forfeit travel allowances and arrears of pay. [We omit the text. Ed.]

CIRCULAR 20, NOV. 19, 1903, WAR DEPARTMENT.
Publishes the following decision of the Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury:

A squadron quartermaster and commissary of Cavalry is not entitled to additional pay for duty performed as acting assistant or post commissary. [We omit the text. Ed.]

G.O. 50, OCT. 31, 1903, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Directs that practical instruction in drill and other military exercises be conducted throughout the year in this Department. Post commanders will arrange programs for progressive instruction for Infantry and Cavalry, in drill regulations and minor tactics and publish the same in orders.

G.O. 51, NOV. 4, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Upon arrival in this Department from the Division of the Philippines, the 28th Infantry will take station at the Infantry Cantonment, Prentiss, San Francisco, Cal.

The following changes of stations of companies of the 13th Infantry will be made on Nov. 5:

Company D, from the Depot of Recruits and Casuals, Angel Island, to Benicia Barracks, Cal.

Company L, from Benicia Barracks to Depot of Recruits and Casuals, Angel Island, Cal.

G.O. 43, 1903, DEPT. OF COLORADO.

The field and staff, 3d Squadron and Troop M, 5th Cav., dismounted, will proceed, as soon as transportation is in readiness, by rail from Fort Grant, Ariz., to Holbrook, Ariz., thence by marching to Fort Apache, Ariz., for station. The troop horses will be turned over to the post quartermaster, and the horse equipments transferred to the post ordnance officer at Fort Grant, Ariz., for retention at that post.

G.O. 48, NOV. 7, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

Announces that Dec. 1, 1903, is the date for commencing officers' schools at posts in this department. The prescribed theoretical instruction will be continued thereafter until ninety school days are held. This number

will be completed on or before the 30th day of April, 1904. These schools, and the examinations connected therewith, will be conducted in conformity with the provisions of the following orders: G.O. No. 155, series 1901; G.O. No. 162, series 1902; G.O. No. 21 and No. 113, series 1903, H.Q.A., A.G.O., and G.O. No. 25, c.s., War Department.

G.O. 97, OCT. 1, 1903, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

G.O. No. 238, dated Sept. 30, 1901, these headquarters, are revoked.

By command of Major General Wade:

W. A. SIMPSON, Colonel and A.A.G., A.G.

G.O. 96, SEPT. 29, 1903, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

In order to comply with that portion of G.O. No. 53, c.s., H.Q.A., A.G.O., which directs that Companies E and F, 2d Battalion of Engineers, be relieved from duty in this Division not later than Nov. 30, 1903, and placed en route to the United States, Co. E, 3d Battalion of Engineers, under temporary command of 2d Lieut. Henry C. Jewett, C.E., will proceed to Iligan, Mindanao and relieve Co. E, 2d Battalion of Engineers, which on being relieved will proceed to Manila, P.I., and take station at Luneta Barracks.

Co. I, 2d Battalion of Engineers, under temporary command of 1st Lieut. William P. Stokely, C.E., will proceed to Camp Jossman, Guimaras, P.I., and relieve Co. F, 2d Battalion of Engineers, which on being relieved will proceed to Manila, P.I., and take station at Luneta Barracks.

Detachments from Cos. E and F, 2d Battalion of Engineers, in the Departments of the Visayas and Mindanao, will be relieved by suitable detachments from Cos. I and K, 3d Battalion of Engineers, if deemed necessary by the respective department commanders.

Non-commissioned officers and privates on detached service in the Department of Luzon and under the chief engineer officer of the Division will be relieved by detachments of Cos. L and M, 3d Battalion of Engineers, on their arrival in the Philippines, and the men thus relieved will join their companies.

First Lieut. William P. Stokely, C.E., will be relieved of his duties as engineer officer of the Department of Luzon, and 1st Lieut. Earl I. Brown, C.E., of his duties as engineer officer of the Department of the Visayas, in time to enable them to comply with this order.

Second Lieut. William A. Mitchell and Warren T. Hannum, C.E., will remain on duty at their present stations.

G.O. 67, OCT. 4, 1903, DEPT. OF LUZON.

Capt. George B. Duncan, 4th Inf., is detailed as acting chief quartermaster, Department of Luzon, relieving Capt. Joseph T. Davidson, Q.M.

G.O. 66, OCT. 5, 1903, DEPT. OF LUZON.

Major Frederick W. Sibley, 11th Cav., having reported at these headquarters, is detailed for duty as assistant to the Adjutant General of the Department, relieving Capt. George B. Duncan, 4th Inf.

By command of Brigadier General Randall:

R. W. HOYT, Lieut. Col. of Infantry, A.G.

COURT-MARTIAL OF OFFICER.

G.O. 70, OCT. 6, 1903, DEPT. OF LUZON.

This order publishes the proceedings of a G.C.M. of which Major James B. Jackson, 11th Inf., was president, and 1st Lieut. George C. Shaw, 27th Inf., was judge advocate for the trial of 2d Lieut. Peter Peterson, Philippine Scouts.

Charge I.—Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. The specifications allege that Lieutenant Peterson, being on duty as acting commissary officer at Tuguegarao, Cagayan, P.I., and having on hand certain commissary stores, the property of the United States, for which he was responsible, but which were in excess of the balance shown on his monthly returns of subsistence stores, did, about April 10, 1903, instruct Pvt. Bernard A. Greenwood, Co. I, 15th Inf., who was then on duty as commissary clerk at said station, to dispose of the said stores so in excess as aforesaid, in the best way he, said Greenwood, might be able.

Charge II.—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. The specifications to this charge allege that Lieutenant Peterson, after taking the inventory of subsistence stores as required near the end of the month of May, 1903, did fail to take up on his statement of gains and wastage and account for on his returns of Subsistence Stores for that month, a large quantity of such stores which such inventory showed were on hand in excess of those previously accounted for, as he was required to do by Army Regulations and the Subsistence Manual. It was also alleged that after taking the inventory of subsistence stores as required near the end of the month of July, 1903, he failed to take up on his statement of gains and wastage and account for on his return of Subsistence Stores for that month, a large quantity of such stores, which such inventory showed were on hand in excess of those previously accounted for, as he was required to do by Army Regulations and the Subsistence Manual.

Findings.—Of the specification, 1st charge, "not guilty." Of the 1st charge, "not guilty." Of the 1st and 2d specifications, 2d charge, "guilty." Of the 2d charge, "guilty." Sentence.—And the court does therefore sentence him, 2d Lieut. Peter Peterson, Philippine Scouts, "to be reprimanded by the reviewing authority."

The sentence is approved. The Department Commander hopes that the trial of Lieutenant Peterson will be a lesson to him and that he will realize the necessity of complying strictly with the Army Regulations in the future.

GENERAL STAFF.

Brig. Gen. William H. Carter is relieved from duty as a member of the General Staff, to take effect Dec. 31, 1903. In the meantime he will proceed to England and France to study the remount systems in those countries under the direction of the Chief of Staff, and upon the conclusion of that duty not later than Dec. 31, 1903, will proceed to Manila, P.I., for duty. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss is assigned to duty as an additional member of the General Staff during the absence of Brigadier General Carter and until Dec. 31, 1903, when his detail as a member will take effect under War Department orders of June 19, 1903, published in G.O. No. 88, June 20, 1903, H.Q.A. (Nov. 16, W.D.).

Capt. David DuB. Gaillard, General Staff, Chief of Staff, will perform the duties of the Adjutant General of the Department during the temporary absence of Major Robert K. Evans. (Nov. 9, D. Col.)

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Major Gen. John C. Bates, will accompany by Major E. J. McClelland, General Staff, Chief of Staff, proceed to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, and make the annual inspection of that post, and return to Chicago. (Nov. 3, D.M.)

Leave for two months is granted Brig. Gen. Camillo C. Carr, Fort Riley, Kas. (Nov. 6, D.M.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days, is granted Major Robert K. Evans, A.A.G. (Nov. 9, D. Col.)

Col. Henry O. S. Heistand, A.A.G., having reported his arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to Omaha, Neb., for duty as adjutant general, Department of Missouri. (Nov. 13, W.D.)

Leave for four months is granted Col. Henry O. S. Heistand, A.A.G. (Nov. 14, W.D.)

Major Hunter Liggett, A.A.G., will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for the purpose of making a thor-

ough inspection, on Nov. 10, of the 20th U.S. Infantry at that post under orders for service in the Philippine Islands. (Nov. 6, D.L.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Col. Charles H. Heyl, inspector general, will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for the purpose of making a thorough inspection, on Nov. 10, of the 20th U.S. Infantry at that post under orders for service in the Philippine Islands. (Nov. 6, D.L.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Harry B. Chamberlin, Q.M. (Nov. 5, D.D.)

Capt. Thomas H. Slavens, Q.M., will proceed to Fort McHenry, Fort Armstrong, Fort Carroll, Fort Howard and Fort Smallwood, Md., on business pertaining to construction work at those posts. (Nov. 14, W.D.)

Capt. William Weigel, Q.M., having reported at San Francisco, will proceed at once to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and assume charge of construction work at that post, relieving Capt. Morton F. Smith, 20th Inf., of those duties. (Nov. 13, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Post Commissary Sergt. John E. Wilson, now at Fort Bliss, will be discharged from the Army, under the provisions of par. 157 and 158 of the Regulations. (Nov. 13, W.D.)

Capt. George W. Ruthers, commissary, having reported at San Francisco will report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, for duty as chief commissary of that Department, to relieve Major Charles R. Krauthoff, of those duties. (Nov. 13, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Major Adrian S. Polhemus, surg., Fort Crook, (Nov. 7, D.M.)

Contract Surg. Francis M. Wall, from temporary duty at Fort Thomas, Ky., and will return to his proper station at Columbus Barracks, Ohio. (Nov. 3, D.L.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Nov. 22, 1903, with permission to apply for an extension of ten days, is granted 1st Lieut. Major A. W. Shockley, asst. surgeon, Fort Niobrara. (Nov. 6, D.M.)

First Lieut. William W. Reno, asst. surg., Fort Crook, Neb., will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., for temporary duty. (Nov. 2, D.M.)

Leave for twenty days is granted Contract Surg. James H. Hepburn, Fort Douglas, Utah. (Nov. 3, D. Colo.)

Major William D. Crosby, surg., having reported, will proceed to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for duty. (Oct. 9, D. Luzon.)

Major Frank R. Keefer, surg., having reported, will proceed to Camp McGrath, Batangas, for duty. (Oct. 7, D. Luzon.)

Contract Surg. Walter H. Dade, will proceed to Imus, Cavite, for duty. (Oct. 6, D. Luzon.)

Capt. William W. Quinton, asst. surg., to Lucena, Tayabas, for duty. (Oct. 6, D. Luzon.)

Contract Surg. Herbert W. Yennans, will proceed to Malahi Island, Laguna de Bay, for duty, relieving Contract Surg. Thomas S. Lowe, who will proceed to Manila for duty. (Oct. 6, D. Luzon.)

Contract Surg. Walter Whitney, will proceed to Camp Wallace, Union, for duty. (Oct. 5, D. Luzon.)

Contract Dental Surg. Clarence Lauderdale, to Legaspi, Albay, for duty. (Oct. 5, D. Luzon.)

Contract Dental Surg. Hugo C. Kiets, to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for duty. (Oct. 1, D. Luzon.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Nov. 20, 1903, after return to the Presidio of San Francisco of troops now on duty at the National Parks, California, is granted Contract Surg. James T. Arwine. (Nov. 2, D. Cal.)

Sick leave for one month, with permission to go beyond the limits of the department, is granted Major A. H. Appel, surg., Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (Oct. 24, D. Cal.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: First Lieut. Compton Wilson, asst. surg., now at San Francisco, from further duty in the Philippines, and will proceed to Fort Howard, Md., to relieve Capt. Edward R. Schreiner, asst. surg., who will proceed to Fort McHenry, Md., for duty, to relieve 1st Lieut. William N. Bispham, asst. surg. Lieutenant Bispham will proceed to Fort Logan, Colo., for duty. (Nov. 16, W.D.)

The following named officers will report in person to Lieut. Col. Henry S. Kibbourne, Deputy surgeon general, president of the examining board appointed to meet at the General Hospital, Presidio, San Francisco, for examination to determine their fitness for promotion: 1st Lieut. Percy M. Ashburn, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Frederick F. Russell, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Francis M. C. Fisher, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Edwin P. Wolfe, asst. surg. (Nov. 14, W.D.)

The following named officers will report in person to Major William H. Arthur, surg., president of the examining board convened at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, D.C., for examination to determine their fitness for promotion: Capt. George DeShon, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Joseph H. Ford, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Elmer Dean, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Walter Cox, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Samuel L. Steer, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Lilwellyn P. Williamson, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Charles E. Morrow, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Henry S. Greenleaf. (Nov. 14, W.D.)

Contract Surg. H. Newton Kierulff, is relieved from temporary duty at Benicia Barracks, and will return to the Presidio of San Francisco, his proper station. (Nov. 9, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. William L. Little, asst. surg., now at San Francisco, Cal., is relieved from further duty in the Division of the Philippines, and will proceed to Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga, Ga., for duty. (Nov. 17, W.D.)

Major Harry O. Perley, surg., is detailed as a member of the Army retiring board appointed by par. 17, S.O. 39, Sept. 20, 1903, and par. 18, S.O. 76, Nov. 12, 1903, W.D., to meet at Denver, Colo., vice 1st Lieut. George H. Richardson, asst. surg., relieved. (Nov. 13, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Frederick A. Hodson, now at Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., will proceed to his home, Denver, Colo., for annulment of contract. (Nov. 13, W.D.)

Leave for fourteen days is granted Major John L. Phillips, surg. (Nov. 13, D.E.)

Sergt. 1st Class John Baigent, H.C., Fort Wadsworth, will proceed to Morro Castle, Santiago, Cuba, to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Emile Hartmann, Jr., who will proceed to Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., for duty. (Nov. 14, W.D.)

Sergt. Louis Lageman, H.C., Washington Barracks, will be discharged from the Army, for the convenience of the Government. (Nov. 14, W.D.)

The following changes in station of Hospital Corps, are ordered: Sergt. 1st Class John H. West, now at Nalc, Cavite, will proceed to Tanay, Rizal, for duty; Sergt. Thomas A. Mathews, now at Tanay, Rizal, will proceed to San Isidro, Nueva Ecija, for duty with the 9th Co., Philippine Scouts. (Oct. 1, D. Luzon.)

Sergt. Harry B. Stone, H.C., from Pola, Mindoro, to Nalc, Cavite, for duty. (Oct. 7, D. Luzon.)

Sergt. Edwin F. Taylor, H.C., Washington Barracks, D.C., is transferred to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for duty (Nov. 12, W.D.)

Sergt. William Dixon, H.C., Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., will be sent to New York City, to arrive not later than Dec. 15, 1903, for duty with 2d Cavalry aboard the Army transport Kilauea en route to Manila, Philippine Islands. (Nov. 12, W.D.)

Sergt. Rush Cameron, H.C., will be sent to Fort Adams,

R.I., for temporary duty during the absence on furlough of Sergt. Ralph H. Kopenhefer, H.C. (Nov. 13, D.E.)

The following named sergeants of the Hospital Corps, appointed to rank from Nov. 14, 1903, are assigned to stations as indicated: Harry A. Davis, Fort Totten, N.Y., to duty at that post; Thomas F. Donovan, Fort Totten, N.Y., to Fort Andrews, Mass., to relieve Sergt. Charles H. Donovan, H.C., who will return to his proper station, Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; Richard M. Dinahan, Jackson Barracks, La., to Fort McPherson, Ga.; John P. Adams, Fort Dade, Fla., to Fort DeSoto, Fla.; Daniel W. Robinson, Fort McHenry, Md., to Fort Monroe, Va.; Brooks DeF. Norwood, Fort Caswell, N.C.; to Camp George H. Thomas, Ga.; George H. Spicer, Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Harry Landau, Washington Barracks, D.C., to duty at that post; John H. Keefe, San Juan, P.R., to Camp George H. Thomas, Ga.; Clymer B. Long, Fort Mott, N.J., to duty at that post. (Nov. 13, D.E.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Capt. William B. Schofield, paymaster, will report to the chief paymaster of the Department for duty, with station in Manila. (Oct. 3, D. Luzon.)

Col. Albert S. Towar, assistant paymaster general, will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., and report in person to the commanding officer, Army and Navy General Hospital, at that place, for treatment. (Nov. 17, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Ord. Sergt. Jesse G. Wolf, Fort McClary, Me., will proceed to Fort Niobrara, Neb., for duty. (Nov. 16, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

The leave granted Capt. William Mitchell, Signal Corps, is extended four months. (Nov. 16, W.D.)

The following named officers of the Signal Corps are relieved from duty in the Philippines, and will then proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for further orders: Capt. Eugene O. Fehet, Capt. Carl F. Hartmann. (Nov. 13, W.D.)

First Class Sergt. Frank P. Turner, Signal Corps, Fort Assiniboine, Mont., will proceed to Omaha, Neb., for duty at department headquarters. (Nov. 17, W.D.)

First Lieut. James S. Butler, Signal Corps, will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., U.S. General Hospital, for surgical treatment. (Nov. 13, W.D.)

CAVALRY.

2D CAVALRY.—COL. W. S. EDGERLY.

Capt. William F. Clarke, Q.M., 2d Cav., is relieved from duty in charge of construction work at Fort Myer, Va. (Nov. 13, W.D.)

The leave granted Major Daniel C. Pearson, 2d Cav., is extended ten days. (Nov. 16, D.E.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

Capt. Tyree R. Rivers, 4th Cav., is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed in par. 19, S.O. 197, Aug. 23, 1901, H.Q.A., vice Capt. Joseph T. Dickman, 8th Cav., relieved. (Nov. 17, W.D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. STEDMAN.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Fred W. Foster, 5th Cav., to take effect from the date he is relieved from recruiting duty. (Nov. 16, W.D.)

Second Lieut. George L. Morrison, 5th Cav., will proceed from Fort Grant, Ariz., to Fort Logan, Colo., and report to the commanding officer for duty with his proper troop. (Nov. 3, D. Colo.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. SMITH.

Leave for two months, to take effect about Nov. 15, 1903, is granted 2d Lieut. Rodman Butler, 6th Cav., Fort Keogh. (Nov. 10, D.D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

Capt. John T. Nance, 9th Cav., will report for duty to the C.O., Presidio of San Francisco, the station of his troop. (Nov. 2, D. Cal.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. D. THOMAS.

Chief Trumpeter Ernest G. Fischer, 11th Cav., Philippine Islands, will be discharged from the Army, by way of favor. (Nov. 12, W.D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. B. KERR.

Second Lieut. Taylor M. Reagan, 12th Cav., from sick in First Reserve Hospital, and will return to his proper station, Santo Tomas, Batangas, via Batangas. (Oct. 7, D. Luzon.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. C. LEO.

First Lieut. Rudolph E. Smyser, 14th Cav., now temporarily at these headquarters, is assigned to duty as assistant to the chief Q.M. of the Department. (Nov. 16, D.E.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. M. WALLACE.

First Lieut. W. W. Whitside, 15th Cav. (Troop B), is assigned to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for station.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. W. F. RANDOLPH, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

Leave for two months, to take effect about Nov. 15, 1903, is granted Capt. Manus McCloskey, A.C. (Nov. 2, D. Col.)

Sick leave for one month is granted Major B. H. Randolph, A.C., Presidio of San Francisco. (Oct. 24, D. Cal.)

The leave granted Capt. Malcolm Young, A.C., is extended one day. (Nov. 13, W.D.)

The following assignments of officers of the Artillery Corps are announced: Capt. Conrad H. Lanza, to the 5th Co., C.A.; 1st Lieut. Arthur L. Fuller, to the 8th Co., C.A.; 1st Lieut. Francis H. Lomax, to the 4th Co., C.A.; 1st Lieut. William H. Burr, to the 3rd Co., C.A. (Nov. 13, W.D.)

First Lieut. John G. Livingston, A.C., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from Nov. 13, 1903, is announced. (Nov. 14, W.D.)

First Lieut. John McManus, A.C., will proceed to Fort Bayard, N. Mex., U.S. General Hospital, for treatment. (Nov. 13, W.D.)

Fort Standish, Mass., is constituted a sub-post of Fort Warren, Mass., in the Artillery District of Boston. (Nov. 13, D.E.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 1, 1903, is granted 2d Lieut. Norris Stayton, A.C. (Nov. 19, D.E.)

INFANTRY.

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

The leave granted Capt. Preston Brown, adjt., 2d Inf., is extended six days. (Nov. 3, D. Colo.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. H. L. HASKELL.

Leave for one month with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. John W. Barker, 3d Inf. (Nov. 4, D.L.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Chaplain Orville J. Nave, 3d Inf., Fort Thomas, Ky. (Nov. 4, D.L.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. P. H. RAY.

Second Lieut. John C. Murphy, 4th Inf., will proceed to Sorsogon, for duty with his company. (Oct. 3, D.L.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. H. ADAMS.

The following transfers are made in the 5th Infantry: Capt. James E. Normoyle, from Co. B to Co. C; Capt. Americus Mitchell, from Co. C to Co. B. (Nov. 13, W.D.)

Capt. James E. Normoyle, Q.M., 5th Inf., having served as regimental quartermaster for four years, is relieved,

and Capt. Oliver Edwards, 5th Inf., is appointed regimental quartermaster in his stead. (Nov. 5, 5th Inf.)

Headquarters 5th U.S. Infantry,
Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Nov. 5, 1903.

Capt. James E. Normoyle, 5th Inf.
Sir: In transmitting you herewith G.O. No. 5, headquarters 5th Infantry, which relieves you as quartermaster, 5th Infantry, the regimental commander directs me to say that the thanks of the regiment are due to you for the very efficient manner in which you have performed the arduous duties of regimental quartermaster during the past six years or more. These duties were particularly trying during the service of the 5th Infantry, at the Recruit Camp of concentration at Fort McPherson, Ga., at the beginning of the Spanish-American War, and also during the five years of hard service which the regiment had in Cuba and the Philippine Islands.

The ability and energy displayed by you in performing the duties as quartermaster in the field and in moving the regiment during the many changes of station, which the 5th Infantry, in its circuit around the world, has made since your appointment, has been marked and should be a matter of great satisfaction to yourself as they are to your friends.

Very respectfully,

EDWARD SIGERFOOS, Capt. and Adj., 5th Inf.
5TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. E. DOUGHERTY.

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. Elliott M. Norton, 5th Inf. (Nov. 16, W.D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. NOBLE.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Joel R. Lee, 10th Inf., is extended one month. (Nov. 13, W.D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. L. MYER.

Capt. Clarence E. Dentler, 11th Inf., having reported, is assigned to special duty at these headquarters with station in San Francisco. (Nov. 4, D. Cal.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. BUBB.

Leave for one month and fifteen days with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days is granted Major Francis P. Fremont, 12th Inf. (Nov. 14, W.D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. WARD.

The sick leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. Townsend Whelen, 15th Inf., is extended fifteen days. (Nov. 3, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Nov. 16, 1903, is granted 1st Lieut. Frank A. Aul, 15th Inf., Ord Barracks, Monterey, Cal. (Oct. 30, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. Haywood Robbins, 15th Inf., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from Nov. 16, 1903, is announced. (Nov. 16, W.D.)

First Lieut. George E. Stewart, 15th Inf., will proceed to Mountain View, Cal., for the examination of a site proposed for a rifle range and the determination of its suitability therefor. (Nov. 7, D. Cal.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. D. PRICE.

Capt. William H. Johnston, commanding Co. H, 16th U.S. Inf., in orders dated Fort McPherson, Ga., Nov. 11, 1903, says: "First Sergt. Patrick Shea having this date re-enlisted in the company, after completing two enlistments therein, his warrant as sergeant ending April 22, 1899, and his appointment as 1st sergeant, dated Aug. 15, 1901, are hereby continued in force until further orders. Before the enlistment just terminated, but while serving in this company, Sergeant Shea was commended in orders for 'unusually courageous conduct, July 1, 1898, at San Juan Hill, and for his command of a detachment in an engagement at Ocarraz, Isabela, Luzon, P.I., Feb. 15, 1900. It is hoped his record may inspire other members of this company to merit similar commendation.' We learn also that Sergeant Shea has not lost a day's duty in Company H in six years."

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on or about Nov. 15, 1903, is granted 1st Lieut. Martin L. Crimmins, 19th Inf. (Nov. 2, D. Cal.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. McCASKEY.

Par. 10, S.O. 62, Oct. 27, 1903, W.D., relating to Major Robert R. Stevens, G.M., and Capt. Morton F. Smith, 20th Inf., is revoked. (Nov. 13, W.D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. J. KLINE.

First Lieut. Ward Dabney, 21st Inf., will proceed to join his company. (Nov. 16, W.D.)

Capt. Charles R. Howland, 21st Inf., A.D.C., inspector of small arms practice and 1st Lieut. G. E. Stewart, 15th Inf., will proceed from San Francisco, Cal., to Irvington, Congress Springs, Sargents, Mountain View, California, and other places necessary in connection with the examination of sites for small arms target range. (Nov. 3, D. Cal.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. A. BUCHANAN.

Leave for two months, to take effect about Dec. 15, 1903, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Gouverneur V. Packer, 24th Inf., Fort Missoula. (Nov. 5, D.D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. W. JAMES.

Capt. Ezekiel J. Williams, 25th Inf., will join his company. (Nov. 16, W.D.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. R. WHITALL.

The extension of leave granted Capt. John W. L. Phillips, 27th Inf., is further extended fourteen days. (Nov. 13, W.D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. J. O'CONNELL.

First Lieut. Milo C. Corey, 30th Inf., will proceed to Santa Mesa, for duty with his company. (Oct. 3, D. Luzon.)

Capt. Ralph R. Stogsall, 30th Inf., is assigned to station at Fort Crook, Neb. (Nov. 4, D.M.)

MILITARY ACADEMY.

The resignation of Cadet Lloyd L. Tompkins, 4th Class, U.S.M.A., is accepted. (Nov. 16, W.D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of: Lieut. Col. Joseph Garrard, 14th Cav.; Capt. Charles Young, 9th Cav.; Capt. John B. Christian, 9th Cav., is appointed to meet as early as practicable at the call of the President, at such points in the Yosemite and Sequoia National Parks, Cal., as may be necessary, for the purpose of selecting a suitable site for a military post in each of these parks. (Oct. 24, D. Cal.)

A board of officers to consist of: Lieut. Col. Richard E. Thompson, Signal Corps; Lieut. Col. Sedgewick Pratt, A.C.; 1st Lieut. William M. Goodale, Signal Corps, is appointed to meet at Vancouver, Wash., Nov. 14, 1903, for the purpose of reporting upon the advisability of the installation of electric lights at the post of Vancouver Barracks, Wash., proposed by the Vancouver Electric Light and Power Company. (Nov. 5, D. Cal.)

A board of officers to consist of: Col. David P. Heap, C.E.; Lieut. Col. Edward B. Pratt, 15th Inf.; Major Robert C. Van Vleet, 10th Inf.; Major Albert Todd, A.C.; Capt. John T. Nance, 5th Cav., is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco Nov. 9 to examine and report upon a plan for a protected target range at the Presidio of San Francisco, submitted by Capt. Charles R. Howland, 21st Inf., aide-de-camp and inspector of small arms practice. (Nov. 14, D. Cal.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men will be placed upon the retired list: Drum Major Elijah B. Deeters, band, 2d Cav.; Sergt. of Ord. Thomas Brennan. (Nov. 13, W.D.)

VARIOUS ITEMS.

Capt. William M. Wright, 2d Inf., and 1st Lieut. Van Leer Willis, 12th Inf., aide-de-camp to Major Gen. John C. Bates, will return to their proper station, Chicago, Ill., from Omaha. (Nov. 3, D.M.)

First Lieut. Ryder Davis, Philippine Scouts, having reported will proceed to Tobago, Albay, and assume command of the 23d Co., Philippine Scouts. (Oct. 2, D. Luzon.)

Second Lieut. Peter Peterson, Philippine Scouts, will proceed to Aparri, Cagayan, for duty. (Oct. 9, D. Luzon.)

Capt. Quincy O'M. Gilmore, having been detailed for duty with the organized militia of New Jersey, is relieved from duty at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N.J. (Nov. 17, W.D.)

Col. Henry H. Adams, Major Wallis O. Clark and Capt. Oliver Edwards, 5th Inf., and Major Henry D. Snyder, surg., will proceed to Governors Island, New York Harbor, N.Y., will report Nov. 17, 1903, to the president of the retiring board to give testimony in the case of Capt. Lorenzo P. Davison, 5th Inf., ordered before that board for examination. (Nov. 13, D.E.)

U.S. ARMY TRANSPORTS IN COMMISSION.

BURNSIDE—Arrived at Seattle Oct. 21.

DIX—Sailed from Seattle Oct. 21 for Manila.

INGALLS—At Manila.

KILPATRICK—Arrived at New York Oct. 26. To sail for Manila via Suez Canal about Dec. 15 with a portion of 2d Cavalry.

LISCUM—At Manila permanently.

LOGAN—Arrived in San Francisco Nov. 15. To sail for Manila Dec. 1 with 20th Infantry.

SEWARD—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—Sailed from San Francisco Oct. 31 for Manila with 2d Infantry.

SHERMAN—Sailed from Manila Nov. 14 for San Francisco.

SUMNER—Sailed from Manila Sept. 17 for New York with 2d Battalion, 5th Infantry.

THOMAS—Arrived at San Francisco Nov. 11.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

FORT MCPHERSON.

Fort McPherson, Ga., Nov. 16, 1903.

Mrs. W. W. Gray gave a charming buffet luncheon on Oct. 20 to her many Atlanta friends, and was assisted by Mrs. Price, Mrs. Sharp, Mrs. Buck and Mrs. John Bennet. Miss Katharine Cochran and Miss Seaman of Milwaukee presided with much grace over the punch bowl, which was under a bower of autumn leaves. Autumnal colors were everywhere in evidence, with the huge yellow and white chrysanthemums lending a more vivid color to the decorations. The table was much commented upon for its lovely Canton linen, with center piece of yellow chrysanthemums and green and white bon-bons, etc. The 16th Infantry band was stationed on the veranda, and as doors and windows were open, none of the delightful strains were lost but were much enjoyed by the fifty or more ladies from Atlanta. The Ladies' Guild Card Club for the Home for Incurables of Atlanta had its first meeting at Mrs. Price's on Thursday. The winner of the prize was Mrs. Adams.

On Wednesday morning General Corbin's private car arrived at Fort McPherson and his party, consisting of Mrs. Corbin and Gen. and Mrs. Johnstone, watched the troops parade from Colonel Price's veranda. After the inspection all the officers and ladies of the garrison met the General and his party at a buffet luncheon at the hospitable home of the commanding officer. The attractive drawing room, reception hall and dining room were most artistically decorated with autumn leaves, chrysanthemums and roses. Mesdames Buck, White and Johnstone dispensed the delicious luncheon from a dining table noticeably attractive with white roses and ferns as a center piece, and red ivy vines trailing on the handsome linen. Mrs. Jack Bennet and Miss Seaman served the punch, which was in the reception hall. Mrs. Price wore a handsome costume of blue voile, hand embroidered. Mrs. Gilmore Price, who assisted in receiving, was most dainty in white crepe de Chine and added much to the pleasure of the guests by her gracious manner.

A beautiful entertainment was that given by Lieut. and Mrs. Rucker on Friday night, Nov. 12, in compliment to their guest, Miss Margaret Alexander, of Alabama. Besides the officers and ladies of the garrison a hundred guests were present from Atlanta. The cotillion was danced with many new and beautiful figures in the large mess hall, which was most brilliant with flags and foliage. Punch was served all the evening, and at eleven a hot supper was enjoyed, after which the cotillion continued until one o'clock. Mrs. Rucker, the lovely young hostess, wore a becoming toilette of white chiffon and lace. Judge and Mrs. Newman, the parents of Mrs. Rucker, assisted her in receiving. All the belles and beaux of Atlanta were present, in fact the civilians were in the majority.

The Misses Jackson of Louisiana, the much admired sisters of Mrs. Sydney Smith, are enjoying their first visit to an Army post.

The home of Major and Mrs. French was gladdened by the arrival of a little daughter on Monday, Nov. 16.

REX.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 13, 1903.

Col. S. M. Swigert, U.S.A., retired, and daughters will make their home in San Francisco during the coming winter at 226 Green street. Mrs. Robert H. Patterson, wife of Major Patterson, Art. Corps, stationed at San Diego, was the guest of honor at an afternoon tea given by Mrs. R. H. Rolfe, of San Francisco, the first of the week. Major Louis Brechemin, surgeon, and Mrs. Brechemin, from Ord Barracks, Monterey, are visiting Mrs. Charles A. Coolidge on Van Ness avenue.

Paymaster Arthur Brown, U.S.N., who has been stationed on the receiving ship Independence at Mare Island, sailed on the Alameda for Honolulu the first of the week. Lieut. William M. Goodale, Signal Corps, has just taken station at Fort McDowell, Angel Island, having been ordered down from Fort Lawton.

Miss Gertrude Dutton was the guest of honor at a dinner given in the Red Room of the Bohemian Club on Tuesday evening. Among the Army officers present were Major William Stephenson, surgeon, U.S.A., and Capt. Frederick E. Johnston, Art. Corps.

Lieut. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack and Miss Harrington are to be married at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Harrington, 219 California street, San Francisco, on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 24. Chaplain A. A. McAllister, of Mare Island, will perform the ceremony.

Mrs. Palmer, wife of C. D. Palmer, late captain of the Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., died on Wednesday morning at her home in San Rafael, Cal. Mrs. Palmer was the daughter of Major and Mrs. W. E. Birkhimer, Art. Corps. Major Birkhimer is Artillery Inspector of this district and at present is in Honolulu serving on an important Army board.

The transport Thomas came in from Manila on Wednesday evening having on board Troops G and H of the 15th Cavalry, 113 enlisted men, 125 casuals, 47 discharged soldiers, 23 general prisoners and 34 cabin passengers. There were 42 sick and two insane on the transport.

Capt. William H. Maize, Art. Corps, and Mrs. Maize are up from San Diego and are at the Occidental. Lieut. Herbert G. Shaw, Asst. Surgeon, who has been stationed on Alcatraz Island for the past two years, has been ordered to Fort Miley. Lieut. and Mrs. Shaw have been in the Yosemite for the past three months with the 9th

Cavalry. Admiral McCalla, Mrs. McCalla and the Misses McCalla, are down from Mare Island and at the Palace. Major Gen. William R. Shafter, retired, was tendered a reception and banquet on Friday evening by Farragut Post, G.A.R., of Vallejo. Admiral McCalla and many other distinguished guests were present.

FORT HARRISON.

Fort Harrison, Mont., Nov. 14, 1903.

Winter is here at last and with it plenty of snow and cold winds. For the past week the air has been filled every day with snowflakes, and as a result small boys and girls are revelling in fine coasting.

In compliance with Department Orders, a school for officers has been organized with Capt. H. B. Nelson and Capt. Albert Laws as instructors. The post school for enlisted men opened Monday, Nov. 2, under the supervision of Chaplain Allen Allenworth, with a corps of teachers detailed from among the enlisted men.

The Christian Endeavor Association is being unusually well attended since the organization of a choir, which furnishes excellent music at each meeting.

With the departure of so many of the officers and their families within the past few weeks, the social set has become somewhat diminished and society is apparently resting.

At a meeting recently held at the Officers' Club the following officers were elected: President, Capt. I. C. Jenks; vice president, Capt. William B. Cochran; secretary and treasurer, Lieut. Charles F. Severance.

Lieut. James E. McDonald and the detachment of twenty men who have been on detached duty at Fort Lincoln, N.D., for the past four weeks, returned to the post Thursday morning, Nov. 5.

Capt. James A. Moss left Nov. 5 for his new station at Governor's Island, N.Y. Mrs. Gunn of New York city is visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Sanford, for some time. Mrs. Jenks leaves Monday, Nov. 16, for Fort Missoula where she will spend a week with Capt. and Mrs. A. A. Cabaniss. Col. John C. Dent, accompanied by his family, left Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 3, for his new station at Chicago. Just before his departure the Colonel and his family were tendered a serenade by the 20th Infantry band.

Capt. and Mrs. I. C. Jenks were host and hostess on Thursday evening, Nov. 5, at a handsomely appointed dinner. Covers were laid for eight at a table prettily decorated with cut glass, silver and the season's choicest flowers. Capt. and Mrs. Jenks' guests were Dr. and Mrs. Riddell, Mr. and Mrs. Odell McConnell, Mrs. Harlow and Captain Cochran.

On Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 10, the ladies of the garrison were the guests of Miss Cruse of Helena at a reception given in honor of Mrs. Clarke and Mrs. Montgomery of Portland, Ore.

The Knockers' Social Club has issued invitations for a dance Thanksgiving evening, at Electric Hall.

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS NOTES.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Nov. 12, 1903.

The 5th Infantry Hop Association has been formed by the officers of that regiment and plans have been perfected for a winter series of hops, inaugurated on Nov. 13. There will be a formal hop on the last Friday of each month, and the others will be informal affairs. Lieut. Col. G. P. Borden, Capt. Edward Sigerfoos (the adjutant), Lieutenants Wright, Beck and Nolan were named as the hop committee. Society of Plattsburg welcomes this news, as all agree that the Barracks forms the hub around which the social wheel of this section revolves.

The Inspector General of the Department, Colonel Garlington, finished a thorough inspection of the post this week. The parades and reviews for his benefit were excellent. Colonel Garlington expressed the opinion that the target range is miserable. This is agreed to by the members of the 5th, who would heartily endorse a change, as the present range is in a slough and points so that the eyes of the men firing are toward the sun during the most of the day.

The 2d Battalion, under Major Glenn, is expected to arrive about the twentieth, on the Sumner from the Philippines by way of the Suez. Upon their arrival plans for a regimental mess will be completed. It is the intention to establish one of the finest messes in the Service and the esprit of "Glenn's Battalion" can be relied upon as a powerful auxiliary to the endeavor.

The enlisted men have also organized a hop club and they devote the Saturday evening hours to the adoration of Tera-shore.

Chaplain Jones has charge of the enlisted men's school and has about 150 students. The Chaplain's services Sunday evenings are also well attended.

Captain Normoyle, who has been Regimental Quartermaster for four years, was relieved because of expiration of his tour of duty on Nov. 5. Captain Edwards succeeds him as quartermaster. Captain Normoyle's exit was marked by the receipt by him of a richly deserved letter of thanks from Regimental Headquarters.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., Nov. 13, 1903.

The officers of the post and school gave a very enjoyable informal hop on the evening of Nov. 13 in the ball room at the library and mess building. The orchestra of the Fort Hamilton band furnished the music, which was up to its usual excellent standard. Mrs. Arthur Murray, wife of Colonel Murray, commandant of the school, and Mrs. Charles Wilcox, wife of Major Wilcox, M.D., received. There were about thirty couples dancing, including Capt. E. D. Scott, Art. Corps, and Mrs. Scott, and Dr. and Mrs. Barney from Fort Schuyler.

Saturday the Fort Columbus football team came to Totten to try conclusions with the so far unvanquished Totten eleven. The visitors put up a hard fight, but were repeatedly pushed back over their half of the gridiron and finally gave up with a score of 22 to 0 in favor of Totten. So far the Totten team has not been scored against, winning every one of the games it has entered. Great interest is taken in athletics by all of the enlisted men and Captain Cruikshank is arranging for a big field day for Thanksgiving.

Captain Edward Carpenter has returned from a twenty days' leave spent in Philadelphia and St. Louis.

Colonel Murray is at Portsmouth, N.H., on business connected with the defense of that harbor.

Captain Barney saw the Chicago game at West Point Saturday, and Major and Mrs. Wilcox the Yale-Princeton game.

Tuesday the officers of the Eastern Artillery District of New York paid their respects to Major General Corbin, at Governor's Island.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Nov. 13, 1903.

Misses Hamilton, Murdoch, Yates, Peck and Kilpatrick. Messrs. Beel, Kennedy, Ezra Millard and Captain Helm comprised a riding party from Omaha who took luncheon with Captain Castle, Captain Shaw and Lieutenant Allen in the garrison, Thursday, Nov. 11.

The marriage of Miss Blanche Rollins Craig, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Craig, and Lieut. Henry Meredith Nelly, 20th Inf., will be solemnized on the afternoon of Monday, Nov. 16, at All Saints' church, Omaha. Lieut. John A. Barry of Fort Sheridan will be best man for Lieutenant Nelly. Four other officers of the 20th Infantry are in Omaha and will act as ushers at the wedding.

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We publish this week the annual report of Lieut. Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., which is of general military interest, not only because of its masterly treatment of the various subjects to which it is devoted, but because it is the first report of its kind which has been published since the General Staff was created. The breadth of view which characterizes General Young's treatment of the questions under discussion, the helpfulness with which he regards the new system of Army administration and the excellent condition of the Service as disclosed in his conclusions all combine to make this report one of the most interesting and important military documents of the year.

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ARMY MANEUVERS IN THE EAST.

In his report on the maneuvers in Kentucky, Colonel Parker lays stress upon the advantages possessed by the ground used at West Point, Ky., because of its resemblance in terrain to the land in the vicinity of the great centers of population in the East and along the Atlantic coast. The obvious suggestion is that our soldiers should be familiarized with the territory they will have to fight over in case of an attack from a foreign power. The wisdom of this suggestion is apparent. But instead of choosing for Army maneuvers ground resembling that which is most likely to become the seat of conflict—why not assemble our soldiers for their annual practice on the ground with which they should become familiar? The autumn maneuvers for next year should be held somewhere within a circle having a radius of from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles, measuring from New York city as the center. Land could be found within this area which would be in all respects, suitable for camping and for field evolutions, and it could be had at a moderate price, if we avoided the sections devoted to expensive suburban residences. Instead of having one camp as at West Point, there should be two camps from twenty to thirty or even forty miles apart. Each of these camps should have an area of say two thousand acres and they could be located immediately upon some one of the railroads running to New York or sufficiently near to be connected with the railroad by a spur.

In the New England States there are 12,514 organized militia; in New York State 13,869; in Pennsylvania 9,068; in Delaware and Maryland 2,395; in the District of Columbia, Virginia and West Virginia 5,705. This gives an aggregate of nearly 50,000 men within a distance of a day's journey from New York between dawn and dark. Not only would the distance to the camping ground be short, but the rates of transportation on the Eastern railroads would be found more reasonable than at the West. Within the area suggested will be found fully one-half of the organized militia who are sufficiently instructed to make field maneuvers with the Army useful to them. It is a country rich in historical associations of the War of the Revolution and it has been from the days of the Six Nations until now, the scenes of struggles between contending armies. It is more densely populated than any equal area in the United States and thus the impressive lesson of the value of military training and discipline would here influence a larger number of citizens than anywhere else in the United States.

We have in view land suitable for camps which could be obtained at a moderate price in the vicinity of New York, but it is wise to have as large an area to choose from as possible, and we should be glad to receive suggestions as to the location of the camps to be selected. The plan would admit of locating the two hostile armies in separate camps. Without this the secrecy which is so essential a factor in military movements would be impossible.

Ground in addition to that to be used for camps would be required for maneuvering and arrangements would have to be made with the owners of farm land for a temporary use of their ground at an agreed price. As the maneuvers would be held late in the fall the land would not be needed until after the crops were gathered. This is the plan pursued at West Point, Ky., and is that followed in Germany. An officer who attended the German maneuvers reports that the thrifty German farmers would plant in the fall, too late to admit of its coming to maturity, some crop the assumed value of which could be charged against the Government. They would also leave their root crops ungathered so that the Army could be made to pay for them, and during a cavalry charge over these

fields, turnips and potatoes were to be seen flying through the air like cannon balls. No doubt our bucolic fellow citizens would learn these tricks in time, if they did not come to them by nature.

THE OLD ARMY AND THE NEW.

Our Army appears to have returned in a measure to the conditions following the Civil War, when the Regular Army found itself very much in the present position of Wall street with its undigested securities. It had to sift a mass of unassimilated material, to determine the value of its assets in reliable soldiers, for the re-organization after the war brought into the Army many officers whose standards were far different from those of the old Army. Gallant fellows, who had been taken into the Army on their war record were found unfitted for the conditions of peace. The dull routine of garrison life was trying to all of the men who had been for four years under the strain and stress of war. Want of strenuous occupation and the craving for excitement produced their effect, and drinking and gambling were far too common.

After a war during which a million men were in the field at one time, officers from the highest to the lowest were subjected to the experience most trying to the soldier. Those who had commanded armies were reduced to picayune department commands; divisions and brigade commanders were returned to the rank of field or company officers, and some entered the Regular Army at the foot as second lieutenants. Men who served as brigadier generals were even found among the non-commissioned officers.

As the time passed the lessons of the war were forgotten and with them the civilian promises of undying gratitude to the saviors of their country. In addition to other experiences sufficiently trying, the Army was made the target of that hostile feeling which ever since we had an army has insisted that we did not need one in peace; that soldiers were a menace to the liberty of the people and a useless expense. When the Army had been reduced below the number that military authority had fixed as the limit of prudence, the persistent cry arose to "reduce the Army to 10,000 men," the leader in this crusade being a well known populist. The Army was kept in a constant state of disturbance by this outcry and by re-organizations, such as that of 1871, to bring it within the limits of popular demands. Officers and men were so shifted about that regimental identity was lost. After the re-organization of 1871 an officer who was asked to what regiment he belonged answered: "Well, I have been borne on the rolls of four different regiments in the last sixty days and I am d—d if I know which one to report to." This, as may well be imagined, was very destructive to esprit de corps. To further display its malice against the Army, Congress deprived the War Department of the power it had under the law to increase the Army within certain limits by introducing into the annual appropriation bill a proviso directing that no money should be expended in paying an Army in excess of 25,000 men.

Into the ranks had come a fine lot of old soldiers from the disbanded armies of the North and South; seasoned and hardy veterans, fit for anything, but not all of the temperance and Sunday school type of Christian. In addition to the training they had in war these men received a new and different baptism of fire in their service against the Indians. With such experience our Army became a band of heroes; tough in fibre, full of energy and zeal, in short the very incarnation of war. The lassitude which followed the Civil War had disappeared. New men with new ambitions had entered the Service, but there was still enough of the old element of the seasoned and fighting soldier to give tone to the whole. Soldiers with service stripes were common in the ranks. Their example was a lesson to the younger men and their stories of daring deeds and thrilling adventures an inspiration. Thus was formed the little army of 25,000 men we had when the War with Spain burst upon us. They amounted to no more than an Army Corps in number, but they counted for much more, for they could not be surpassed for the quality of the individual man anywhere in the world.

Following the War with Spain and that in the Philippines and China have arisen conditions in some respect similar to those succeeding the Civil War. The old army has disappeared and a new one must be formed. But the conditions are otherwise wholly different. The Spanish War was too short to procure such a body of veterans as the Regular Army had to draw upon in 1865. Soldiers must be created to a large extent out of civilians; not only in the ranks, but in the corps of officers. In the higher ranks of the Army we still have many officers who have profited by the strenuous training of war on a large scale and these with others have had the experience of war with the Indians, which peculiarly fitted them for the work they had to do in the Philippines and in China. How well they did that work we need not tell.

Now we have an Army of 60,000 men, but they are almost wholly new men. The old soldier element is gone; where, no one seems to know. At least this is the case with all but the negro regiments. In these regiments desertions have been infrequent and re-enlistment common. They therefore show more of the quality of the old Army than do the white regiments.

Considering the fact of the complete change made in

the conditions of war, there is certainly some advantage in having a new Army. The new men are free from the prejudice the old soldier is apt to have in favor of what has been. As even in the Philippines peace seems to reign now, there is no longer an opportunity to train our soldiers by service in the field and a different method prevails. Under the new regime the whole Army is being put to school.

Aside from this training in the scientific knowledge of their profession, which is all that is possible to give soldiers in a time of profound peace, the Army is gaining in character in many respects. The old habits of drinking and gambling have largely disappeared, if for no other reason than that the Army is now kept too busy to indulge in such pastimes. The great majority of officers either do not drink at all, or only on social occasion, when they entertain or are entertained. There is far too much drinking in the ranks and desertion is too common. But this is the result of conditions which it is hoped to remedy, especially if Congress will restore to the officers the control they formerly had over the post exchange. Interference with this has led to a large amount of discontent and hence desertion. Desertion unfortunately is an old evil in our Army and it is due largely to the leniency shown to desertion and the vicious civilian idea that the contract of the soldier is like any other contract between employer and employee, violation of which involves no more than a pecuniary penalty, if that.

An English soldier, in an autobiography published fifty years ago, tells us that at the time he served a term of enlistment in our Army, during the War with Mexico, desertion was common and it was not looked upon in the light of a crime by the soldier. When our troops under Scott were in Mexico a regiment of Irish deserters was organized and fought against us under the Mexican flag. From that time until this desertion has been the most serious evil our Army has had to contend against. Thousands of brave soldiers, as is well known, are sleeping beneath the tombstones in our national cemeteries because of the leniency shown to their cowardly comrades, who sneaked out of the fight to enroll themselves with the noble army of deserters, many of whom lived to draw pensions for alleged patriotic service.

It will take some years to digest the raw material in our Army, but when this is done, we shall have a body of troops without their superiors in the world. Testimony to the excellent quality of the enlisted men comes from civilians who witnessed their behavior during the maneuvers at West Point, Kentucky, and Fort Riley. They were well behaved in all respects, courteous to men and women alike, careful to avoid deceptions upon property. Courtesy toward women is an Army characteristic. We are told that: "No woman, old or young, beautiful or homely, has ever yet entered a garrison without having a wooer at her feet, if her stay was reasonably long."

Much has been done to improve the condition of our soldiers in the matter of physical comfort, and with time they will become wonted to the conditions of Army life and will become more content than they appear to be now, if we are to judge from the record of desertions. One important factor in their discontent has been the unwise deprivations of the rights they formally had in the Army canteen, and which Congress should restore.

CASE OF PAYMASTER BISCOE.

The decision of the Navy Department in the matter of the protest of Paym. Harry E. Biscoe, U.S.N., against the censure visited upon him and others by Rear Admiral Evans, in reviewing the proceedings of the court-martial in the case of Nicholson, is in a line with the famous verdict of a petty jury: "We find the accused not guilty, but advise him not to do it again." In the memorandum filed by Secretary Moody the facts of the case are stated and the well recognized principles governing the action of a reviewing officer in the case of a court-martial. Certain precedents are then cited and the Secretary says, in conclusion:

"It thus appears in practice that the reviewing authority has approved findings of acquittal and condemned sentences as inadequate, criticised and censured courts-martial and directed that their members no longer serve in such positions. I am advised by the Judge Advocate General that such practice has been continuous and that many instances of it can be found, and that hitherto no question has been raised that the practice was regular and lawful.

"The conclusion of the Department, therefore, is that Admiral Evans as the convening and reviewing authority of the court-martial in question was within the limits of his authority in criticising the finding of not guilty upon the third charge, and pronouncing the sentence inadequate, and in his criticism and animadversion upon the court.

"It is not to be inferred from this decision that, although the power of censure by the reviewing authority by courts-martial is clearly shown to exist by an unbroken practice of many years, it should be indiscriminately exercised. It is to be kept in mind that members of courts-martial must be independent in their action and are not subject to control. It is to be regretted that an occasion has arisen which, in the judgment of the reviewing authority, demanded so severe a censure as was inflicted in this case. Nevertheless, as the members of the courts must be the judges of the measure of their duty, so the reviewing authority must be the judge of the measure of his duty. While the exercise of the discretion of the reviewing authority is uncontrollable, there is a clear remedy for an abuse of it. If it should appear in any case that, in the exercise of his authority of reviewing the proceedings of courts-martial convened by him, a commander-in-chief had acted capriciously, cruelly,

with evident lack of judgment, or from improper motives; in short, if he had shown himself unfit to be entrusted with the authority which the law attaches to his position, the Department has the power to withhold from him that authority in the future by recalling him from his station. It is, however, considered that in this instance Rear Admiral Evans has not shown himself unworthy of the continued confidence of the Department. On the contrary, in view of the evidence before the court, with out weighing too nicely the terms of his censure, it is believed that he was actuated by a high sense of duty and inspired by a regard for the honor and welfare of the Service.

"I am invited by the Bureau of Navigation to publish an order concerning performance of the duties of courts-martial. It seems to me that nothing more impressive can be said than to present the fact that the Bureau charged with the immediate government and discipline of the personnel of the Navy has deliberately presented to the Department such a request."

The cases cited are those recorded in Navy Department, G.O., No. 58, June 20, 1865, and No. 68, Dec. 6, 1865, and in Navy Department G.C.M.O., No. 3, Feb. 6, 1884; No. 41, June 12, 1888; No. 104, Sept. 13, 1897; No. 132, Nov. 3, 1897; No. 36, March 14, 1898; No. 30, Sept. 14, 1885. In the first of these the sentence of a court presided over by Admiral Farragut and before which Comdr. Tunis T. Craven, U.S.N., was tried, Secretary Welles said: "Yet the public is to be informed that a court of officers of the Navy consider this capital offense, attended by no circumstances of mitigation, sufficiently punished by suspension for six months without pay, and with pay for the same period, the latter being equivalent to leave of absence for six months. The Department declines to outrage public opinion and its own sense of justice, or mislead the younger officers of the Navy, by approving a sentence so glaringly inadequate."

The other cases cited are of the same general tenor and there is another of like character not referred to by the Secretary. It is contained in G.O. No. 40, Navy Department, Aug. 5, 1864, and published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Aug. 27, 1864. It is clear that the Secretary has been wrongly advised, if advised as he states, "that such practice," if this refers to the practice of Admiral Evans, "has been continuous and that many instances of it can be found." We challenge the Judge Advocate General of the Navy to produce one single case that "goes on all fours" with that under review. As a well instructed lawyer, Mr. Moody must know that there is no such case.

What Paymaster Biscoe and Lieutenant Williams complained of was the public reprimand administered to them by name. In every case quoted by the Secretary the rebuke was directed against the court as a whole. There was no attempt to go behind the record of the court to destroy the secrecy by which the civil, as well as the military, law so jealously protects the independence of trial juries. We regret that the Secretary could not have put himself in a stronger position to meet what is likely to be an assault from Congress.

Several cases are cited by Secretary Moody from the records of the War Department, viz.: W.D., G.C.M.O. No. 46, Oct. 15, 1863, and No. 10, Feb. 24, 1885; Major General Chaffee, May 7, 1903, and General Schofield in G. O. 64, Dept. O, 1864. This last comes nearer to establishing a precedent for Admiral Evans than any other. As Secretary Moody does not give the text of General Schofield's order we supply it. In reviewing the court-martial cases of several privates tried by a military court at Lexington, Ky., Major General Schofield said:

"For gross neglect of duty and seemingly ignorance of their duties as members of a general court-martial, it is ordered that the entire members composing said court during the trial of these cases, to wit: Lieut. Col. William S. King, 35th Massachusetts Vols. president; Major Walter Stafford, 1st Kentucky Vol. Cav.; Major Henry D. Wise, 11th Michigan Vol. Cav.; Capt. D. D. Huck, 11th Michigan Vol. Cav.; Lieut. Charles F. Spillman, 21st Kentucky Vols.; Capt. E. G. Park, 35th Massachusetts Vols., members of the court, and 1st Lieut. Richard W. Hubbell, 1st Battery, Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, judge advocate; Lieut. William Washburn, 35th Massachusetts Vol. Inf., judge advocate, be, and they are hereby reprimanded. The Assistant Adjutant General is hereby cautioned against again putting any officer of this court on any important court-martial duty. Of the entire number of cases tried by this court, at least nine-tenths have been disapproved for fatal irregularities."

It will be observed that General Schofield does not rebuke the court in this instance because of any particular finding, nor does he censure any individual member of the court by name. The entire court which, as it will be observed, was composed of officers of Volunteers, are rebuked because they showed such ignorance of court-martial duty that nine-tenths of their decisions were set aside for fatal irregularities. In what does this action resemble that taken in reprimanding officers of the Regular naval service, and graduates of the Naval Academy, because they differed from the reviewing officer as to the proper punishment to be administered in a given case?

We have been compelled to deal frankly with this matter, for it is one that affects the integrity of the Service. If regulation and precedent can be set aside at the will of a commanding officer to the injury of a subordinate, who is safe? Surely some better way to prevent laxity on the part of courts-martial may be found.

Secretary Moody, it is understood, will make a strong recommendation in his forthcoming annual report for the fortification of Olongapo. The General Board regards this as the strategic point in the Philippines and the Secretary has been asked to urge Congress to appropriate at once for the adequate defense of this port, which will be made the naval base in the Far East.

REPORT OF GENERAL YOUNG.

War Department, Nov. 19, 1903.

To the Secretary of War:

Sir: I have the honor to submit my report as Chief of Staff, accompanied by the annual reports of the chiefs of bureaus of the War Department, of territorial division and department commanders, and of commandants of the Service colleges and schools. These reports contain a complete history of the operations, both garrison and field, of the Army and its supply departments. A chronological record of the more important events which have occurred during the year is appended.

ARMY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The report of Major Gen. George W. Davis, commanding the Division of the Philippines, is replete with valuable data as to the service of troops in the islands and most instructive as to general conditions obtaining there. The valuable and loyal assistance rendered by the Army to the civil government in carrying out measures of repression directed against ladronism is noted, the co-operation of the Philippine scouts with the Insular Constabulary in this service being represented as especially active and most effective throughout the year.

As a result of the campaign in Mindanao, which at the date of last annual report of the Department was the only military operation of any magnitude still being carried on, control of the Moros has been established, and the difficult problems connected with their efficient government seem to be steadily approaching complete and satisfactory solution.

As the military part of the Philippine question is so nearly finished I desire to bear emphatic testimony in this my last report to the Department to the efficiency and devotion to duty in the Philippines of our Army, both Regular and Volunteer, and to the patience, forbearance and humanity that have characterized its operations in the islands during the whole period of the insurrection and the succeeding Moro Campaign. It is my firm conviction, based upon a thorough acquaintance with reports, both civil and military, covering the entire time of our occupation of the islands, and upon a wide and varied personal experience in the military operations conducted there, that, under conditions which justified a resort to the severest measures, the officers and soldiers of our Army have been as a rule forbearing to the utmost possible limit. The instances of misconduct involving violations of the laws of war have been rare and, generally, the result of misdirected zeal in the performance of duty upon the part of officers of short periods of service.

THE GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

On August 8 Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles passed by operation of law from the active to the retired list and on Aug. 15, after the office of commanding general had been held by the undersigned for a week, that title lapsed and the new office of Chief of Staff came into existence under the provisions of the act of Congress approved Feb. 14, 1903, establishing a General Staff Corps.

The first and most important duty devolving upon the Department in the execution of this act, viz.: the selection of the personnel of the General Staff Corps, was committed to a board of officers placed under oath to make such selections upon records alone. The adoption of this eminently just method has operated to inspire confidence in the General Staff scheme and has eliminated the criticism most frequently heard when the proposition to establish such corps was under discussion, that details to duty therein would be dictated by non-professional influences.

The general scheme of permanent assignment of officers of the General Staff Corps includes the General Staff serving with troops and the War Department General Staff, the latter, embracing about half the authorized strength, being subdivided into appropriate divisions and sections for the consideration of subjects referred to it. In the regulations promulgated in G.O. 120, current series, the duties of the General Staff and of the Chief of Staff are set forth in extended detail.

The inauguration in the War Department of the new methods of administration incident to the General Staff scheme was readily accomplished without friction or delay. Under the provision of the General Staff Corps Act, which makes it the duty of officers of this corps "to investigate and report upon all questions affecting the efficiency of the Army and its state of preparation for military operations" and to act as the agents of superior authority in "co-ordinating the action of all the different officers who are subject under the terms of this act to the supervision of the Chief of Staff" a certain amount of routine administrative work has been devolved upon the several sections of the War Department General Staff; but the general practice has been to send to them only such matters as affected more than one department or arm of the Service, the consideration of which would be in aid of the co-ordinating authority the General Staff is expected to exercise. The purpose is to rely mainly upon the existing special staffs for current administrative work and in this way to economize the time of the General Staff in the interests of the more general duties devolved by law and regulations upon that body.

The Information Division, formerly an adjunct of the Adjutant General's Department, has been transferred from that department to the War Department General Staff, its personnel increased and its work measurably reorganized and extended. In other divisions of the Staff, revisions of the Infantry Drill Regulations, of the general body of Army Regulations, and of the Articles of War are being prosecuted and I hope to be able to submit to you the completed revisions embodying substantial and much needed reforms, early in the ensuing year.

In the relatively more important duties assigned the General Staff, designated in the comprehensive language of the statute as those pertaining to the preparation of "plans for the national defense and for the mobilization of the military forces in time of war" a fair commencement has been made. These duties will require for their efficient performance progressive and systematic study extending over a considerable period of time.

The General Staff Corps has been performing its functions only since Aug. 15 last. The experience gained during this short period does not afford a sufficient basis for an exhaustive discussion of the merits of the system, which should be deferred until experience in its actual administration has extended over a greater period. In the results thus far attained the wisdom of the authorities in promoting this measure seems fully justified.

MILITIA.

Of scarcely less importance to the military service than this General Staff legislation is the act of Congress approved Jan. 21, 1903, to promote the efficiency of the mi-

litia, the effect of which has been to repeal the obsolete provisions of the old law and to place the organized militia on a new and greatly improved basis.

An important provision of this act, contributing perhaps more than any other to the efficiency of the organized militia as an auxiliary national force, is the requirement of Section 3, that the organization, armament, and discipline of this class of troops "shall be the same as that which is now or may hereafter be prescribed for the Regular and Volunteer armies of the United States, within five years from the date of the approval of this act." The execution of this provision devolved important duties both upon the Federal authorities and those of the several States and Territories. In so far as these duties relate to armament they were, in a subsequent provision of the act, assumed in their entirety by the United States, Section 13 providing in this regard for the issue by the Secretary of War, without cost to the State or Territories, of such number of the United States standard magazine arms, with their corresponding equipment, as might be necessary to arm all of the organized militia. Under authority of this section supplemented by the further legislation of March 2, 1903, the Ordnance Department had issued up to Oct. 1 of this year 70,616 caliber .30 rifles and 3,919 carbines, with their equipment, and is filling additional requisitions as they are presented. In a very short time the obligation of the general government in the matter of armament for the militia will have been fully met, and in this important regard the organized militia will then conform to standards of the Regular force.

The general government has further undertaken to render material assistance to the States and Territories in the matter of conforming the discipline of the organized militia to Regular Army standards, in so far as furnishing opportunities for military instruction tends to that end; in the provision of Section 14, making available funds for the pay, subsistence and transportation of organizations of the militia shown by inspections to be armed, uniformed, and equipped for active duty in the field and which engage in actual field or camp service for instruction, and in the further provision of Section 15 making Regular Army appropriations available to meet the expenses incurred for pay, subsistence, and transportation of such of the organized militia as participate with the Regular Army in the encampments, maneuvers, and field instruction of the latter. The inspections ordered by the Secretary of War under the first of these sections developed that out of a total of 1,821 organizations inspected 1,492 were armed, uniformed and equipped for service in the field and, as a result, 18 States, 1 territory and the District of Columbia have participated in the benefits of said section as to pay, subsistence and transportation of troops engaged in encampments and field instruction. Under the provisions of Section 15 militia organizations from 16 States have participated with the Regular Army in its encampments, maneuvers and field instruction; this latter participation is further noted and commented upon in a subsequent portion of this report.

In the liberal provision made in Section 16 and 23 for the attendance at military schools and colleges of the United States of officers of the organized militia the general government stands further pledged to co-operate in conforming the discipline of the organized militia to that prescribed for the regular forces. The immediate execution of this provision has been prevented, however, by the fact that the existing accommodations at these schools are barely sufficient to provide for the limited number of officers of the Regular Army ordered there for instruction. Preliminary steps are being taken to ascertain the number of militia officers desiring such instruction and the particular schools where suitable provision can best be made for them. When these steps have been completed and appropriations secured for the extra accommodations needed, the execution of Sections 16 and 23 can be entered upon.

The duty of conforming the organized militia to Regular Army standards in the matter of organization is left mainly with the several States and Territories, the participation of the general government in this regard being limited under the terms of the act to prescribing the minimum for designated tactical units. For the purpose of promoting uniformity of action in prescribing organization a circular has been issued by the Department under date of Oct. 8, 1903, embodying, in the nature of a suggestion, the outlines of a law which, if conformed to by State and territorial legislatures, will result in bringing the general organization and administration of the militia into substantial harmony with that of the Army. It is thought that the effect of the circular will be to shorten materially the time which would otherwise be consumed in effecting the necessary legislative action.

By way of summing up it may be stated that the effect thus far of the passage of the act of Jan. 21, 1903, has been, in addition to the repeal of the obsolete provisions of the old militia law, to give to the organized militia a modern armament and equipment, and the wider opportunities for much needed instruction in practical military duties which its encampment separately, or jointly with the Regular forces, affords. Under the act the organized militia has attained a dignity and standing it has never had before and the way seems to be clearing, after more than a century of only partially successful effort, to make of it an auxiliary force which, while losing none of its characteristics as a State force will, in its greater efficiency, be of increased value to both the State and general governments.

MANEUVERS.

The field maneuvers which were held at Fort Riley, Kas., between Sept. 20 and Oct. 9, 1902, were commented upon fully by the Secretary of War in his report for that year, the report of Major General Bates, who was in personal charge of these maneuvers, being thereto appended. Therefore no extended comment is necessary here, but it may be pertinent to state that these maneuvers were of the greatest possible value to all the participants and established a high standard below which no succeeding maneuvers should be permitted to fall.

Reports have not yet been received from the field maneuvers held this year at West Point, Ky., between Sept. 26 and Oct. 16, and at Fort Riley, Kas., between Oct. 15 and Oct. 27, under charge of General Bates. These reports will be forwarded when received.

The greater interest taken in the maneuvers of the present year as shown by the largely increased attendance on the part of the organized militia is one of the most encouraging features connected therewith. The resulting benefit to both Regulars and militia cannot be measured by the mere money expended. It is earnestly recommended that appropriations for these maneuvers be gradually increased so as to provide within the next few years for the participation in different parts of the country of 50,000 of the organized militia.

Combined Army and Navy maneuvers were held in Portland Harbor, Me., from Aug. 23 to Aug. 30 of this year. The plan involved an attack by the Navy upon

that harbor, and its defense by the land forces. From the standpoint of drill and instruction the maneuvers were of inestimable value to the Coast Artillery and should be continued yearly in different harbors until this entire arm has had the advantage of this instruction. One of the results of these maneuvers was to demonstrate, very clearly, that, with respect to electrical installation in our coast defenses the divided authority among the Engineer, Ordnance and Signal Department is radically wrong in principle and most defective in practice. This matter is now under consideration with a view to placing all this work in hands of one department.

The participation in these maneuvers of the Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, two companies of the New York Signal Corps, and the entire National Guard of the State of Maine was most creditable to the organizations concerned.

It is to be noted that, in order to carry on these maneuvers at all, it was necessary to order seventeen companies of Coast Artillery from other posts along the Atlantic coast to assist the companies permanently stationed in Portland Harbor in manning the fortifications. This fact emphasizes the importance of the recommendation submitted in the annual report of Major General Chaffee, commanding Department of the East, which I approve, as to the "necessity of an increase in the strength of the Coast Artillery as a measure of relief, and to meet fairly new development of defenses made year by year." As stated by General Chaffee, less than 10,000 men are available in the Department of the East to care for the armament in that department, while over 15,000 are required for one relief.

INSTRUCTION OF OFFICERS.

With the state of peace that has followed the practical settlement of our military difficulties in the Philippines the most important duty of the Army is the education in military matters of the large number of officers who have been absorbed into the Army under the act of Feb. 2, 1901. Several cases have arisen during the past year where officers detailed for instruction at the Service schools have failed to pass the prescribed examinations, and a few where they have shown such marked neglect of the opportunities furnished them as to necessitate their discipline by courts-martial.

When an officer appears for examination for promotion diplomas from the Service schools are accepted, under authority of the Secretary of War, in lieu of examination in the subjects covered by the school courses. Along with this benefit there should go corresponding penalties which would enable the Secretary of War, while rewarding those who meet the obligations of a detail to a Service school, to deal effectively with those who, through neglect or incompetency, fail to meet satisfactorily the requirements of said school. Trial by court-martial is practicable only in those cases where the neglect is of such a character as to constitute an offense under the articles of war. Commandants of schools have been directed to withhold from officers who fail to pursue with proper diligence the courses of instruction, all privileges customarily granted to student officers, and this is practically all that can be done administratively. A complete remedy will not be available until legislation is had authorizing the Secretary of War upon the report by the staff of any of the Service schools, that an officer detailed for instruction thereat has failed to pass satisfactorily the prescribed examinations, accompanied by a recommendation for the further action hereinafter set forth, to convene, after the expiration of a convenient period, say three months, a board of officers to examine the delinquent as to his capacity to discharge the duties for which commissioned; and upon the adverse report of said board to drop the delinquent from the rolls of the Army.

I would include also within the scope of the foregoing recommendation officers who fail to pass the prescribed examinations at the several post schools, thus establishing, to meet the unusual conditions which prevail in the Regular Army to-day, the same remedy which Congress has heretofore sanctioned in principle for the Volunteer Army in Section 14 of the act approved April 28, 1898, with the qualifications that the remedy is not to be invoked until neglect or incompetency has been demonstrated in pursuing prescribed courses of study.

SMALL ARMS PRACTICE.

Systematic instruction in target practice under the new regulations prepared by a board of expert officers and promulgated to the Service in G.O. 20, amended by G.O. 65, of the current year, has been pursued with good results. In connection with the new scheme of instruction the office of Inspector of Small Arms Practice at the War Department has been revived and filled by the detail of Major J. F. Guilfoyle, 12th Cav., a member of the board that devised the new regulations.

Reports received indicate that great interest is being taken both by officers and men in this important matter and it is believed that in the near future the high degree of proficiency in target practice which characterized our small Regular Army prior to the war with Spain will be attained by the larger regular force now authorized.

The same board devised and reported a system of instruction in target practice for the militia, which was promulgated in G.O. No. 50, current series. Reports of the progress made in putting the new system into effect have not yet been received in sufficient number to enable a judgment to be formed as to whether the scheme is adapted in all material respects to the needs of the militia. It is a part of the instruction in which the troops of the militia have been, and are much interested. Hitherto the proficiency attained among them has been mainly along the lines of developing a limited number of expert shots to the detriment of general instruction of the entire enlisted strength, a tendency which it is hoped may be corrected in favor of the more thorough instruction of the larger number.

CAMP SITES.

By Section 35 of the Army Reorganization act of Feb. 2, 1901, the Secretary of War was directed to cause preliminary examinations and surveys to be made for the purpose of selecting four sites with a view to the establishment of permanent camp grounds for the instruction of troops of the Regular Army and National Guard, and appropriating \$10,000 to meet the expenses of the preliminary surveys and examinations necessary. In pursuance of this direction a board consisting of Lieutenant General Miles, Major General Brooke, Major General Otis, Major General Young, Major General MacArthur, Brigadier General Bates, Brigadier General Randall, Brigadier General Kobbe, Colonel Wallace F. Randolph, Chief of Artillery, and Lieut. Col. Samuel F. Reber, Military Secretary, recorder, was convened to meet at Washington, D.C., on Nov. 25, 1901.

On Feb. 4, 1902, the board submitted its report recommending sites, one in the vicinity of Chickamauga Park, Ga.; one in the Conecago Valley, in Lebanon, Dauphin and Lancaster Counties, Pa.; and one in the Nacimiento Ranch, in Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties, Cal., these to be acquired; as the fourth site the Fort Riley Reservation was selected. The four recommendations, accompanied by reports of the examination and preliminary surveys of the sites recommended were, by letter of transmittal dated May 19, 1902, forwarded to Congress by the Secretary of War, who suggested that a fair estimate of the cost of the sites would be \$500,000 each, sufficient for "their equipment with all modern appliances." The board also submitted reports of an examination, with estimates of cost, of sites in Indiana, Kentucky, New Mexico, Texas and Wisconsin.

The four sites selected by the board if acquired and

equipped as recommended would enable the United States to carry out the project of having annual maneuvers in which a large portion of the Regulars and organized militia could engage at the least expense. The site at Chickamauga Park requires only a small addition to the present Government park, and the site at Fort Riley is wholly in the possession of the Government. The selection of these four sites, each centrally located with reference to one of the great natural geographical divisions of the country, is believed to solve the problem of having the maximum number enjoy the benefits of the annual maneuvers with the minimum of expense. Thus far Congress has taken no action upon the foregoing recommendations which were submitted in accordance with its direction. It is recommended that the subject be again brought to its attention with requests for favorable action at the coming session.

THE POST EXCHANGE.

Special attention is invited to the incisive comments of department commanders upon the demoralizing effect of the operation of Section 38 of the act of Feb. 2, 1901, which prohibits the sale of beer and light wines in post exchanges. This law has now been in operation for over two years and a half, and has been fairly tested. Reports received from officers of all grades throughout the Army who have had practical experience in supervising and observing post exchanges under present conditions exhibit practical unanimity of opinion as to the evil effects of this restriction.

These evil effects show themselves in increased drunkenness; in loathsome diseases contracted while men are under the influence of a bad or drugged liquor; in increased desertion, resulting from the same cause, the men while in a drugged condition being robbed by depraved associates of both sexes, and for this reason reluctant to return to their posts; and generally in increased insubordination.

In addition to these considerations of morality, discipline, and health, there is a further one advanced by the commanding general, Department of Texas, that the soldier's rights and privileges should not be curtailed simply because he is a soldier; that he should be considered as a citizen in the community in which he is serving, and, where no impairment of his military efficiency would result therefrom, should have a citizen's rights and privileges.

In view of the fact that Congress, after a full presentation of the general subject in the Department's letter of Jan. 3, 1903, failed to take any action by way of removing this restriction, I have some hesitation in again bringing this matter to the attention of the Department. I do not feel at liberty, however, to ignore a reform almost unanimously advocated by officers who have the best interests of the Army at heart, and whose recommendations are entitled to consideration. Since the original establishment of the canteen feature of the post exchange there has never been a time when the dominant sentiment of the Army did not approve that feature as tending strongly to promote morality, sobriety and discipline among the troops.

COMMUTATION OF QUARTERS.

The commanding generals of the Departments of the East, the Missouri, and the Colorado, submit recommendation in which the Quartermaster General and Paymaster General concur, for an increase in the allowance now given to officers for commutation of quarters; urging in that connection, in substance, that the present allowances were established in 1879, since which time rents in all cities where officers are compelled to live in compliance with their orders and the necessities of the Service, and often without any desire on their part, have largely increased; that officers who are ordered on duty which requires commutation of quarters to be paid them, are very limited in number, and that it should not be made a financial hardship for them to obey legitimate orders. The recommendation of the commanding general, Department of the East, is that the rate per room remain at \$12.00 per month as now fixed by law, but that the number of rooms authorized by regulations be two for a 2d lieutenant, and for each additional grade one additional room over the grade below. I concur in this recommendation with the qualification that the allowance of rooms for the grade of lieutenant (both 1st and 2d) be fixed at three rooms.

PROMOTION OF OFFICERS.

Under the Army Reorganization Act of February 2, 1901, vacancies occurring in the several staff departments and corps of the Army, with the exception of the Judge Advocate General's Department, the Medical Department and the Engineer Corps, are required to be filled by detail from corresponding grades in the line. This legislation has been of unquestionable advantage to the Service at large with the possible exception of the Signal and Ordnance Departments where, it is claimed by some, the principle of a detailed staff announced and established by this law is inapplicable because of the technical and scientific character of the duties devolved upon those Departments. There has been, however, one resulting disadvantage to the Service in the enactment of this legislation, in the loss of opportunity, which the Department had under the pre-existing law, of recognizing and rewarding meritorious and distinguished service by selecting line officers for promotion to higher grades in the staff. As the law now stands officers who have received merited recommendations for reward for distinguished service can be promoted only by their appointment to the grade of brigadier general, or through advancement by special legislation, as in the case of Major Gorgas of the Medical Department. Special legislation of this character is obtained by the greatest difficulty and the appointment of officers of very inferior rank to the grade of brigadier general is, in the general case, most discouraging to the Army at large. The excellent work accomplished by such officers would ordinarily be amply rewarded by advancing them one grade.

As a remedy the Commanding General, Department of the Colorado, proposes for the approval of the Department, legislation making provisions for appropriate recognition and reward for specially meritorious and distinguished service of officers of the Army, the essential feature being the creation of a Distinguished Service List, consisting of a number of field officers, captains and first lieutenants, additional officers in these grades, the list to be filled by the promotion of officers of the next lower grade, for exceptional merit or distinguished service, without prejudice to their seniors; in exceptional cases by advancement two grades.

Another suggested remedy is the proposition heretofore considered by the Department, that every third promotion in the line shall be by selection from the grade below, the selection to be made by a board of officers of the branch of the Service in which the promotion is to take place; and incident to this scheme to retire all officers who under it fail to attain the several grades before certain specified ages. The principle upon which this scheme is based was the subject of favorable recommendation by the Secretary of War in his annual report for 1899.

Of the two solutions proposed the second appears to have the greater merit in that it accomplishes practically all that is proposed in the first without increasing the number of commissioned officers on the active list and with only a small increase in the number of retired officers, thus not adding materially to the expense of maintaining the military establishment. The adoption of this second scheme by legislation would solve a very perplexing problem which has arisen in our service, and I commend the idea contained in it and advise its favorable consideration by the Department.

GENERAL SERVICE CORPS.

In the laws enacted in the past few years affecting the Army, more particularly in the Army Reorganization

Act of Feb. 2, 1901, Congress has made liberal response to the necessities of the military establishment, and it may now be truly said that while additional legislation will be necessary from time to time to perfect the details of our military system, the want of it is no longer a substantial bar to military progress.

I am convinced that what is now most needed to promote the efficiency of the military arm is legislation authorizing the creation of a General Service Corps. In a report submitted by Major General George W. Davis, commanding the Division of the Philippines, the necessity for such legislation is strongly presented from the standpoint of the needs of our troops serving in the tropics. He proposes a corps of Army Service Employees, to be composed of men specially enlisted for the purpose in order that they may be properly controlled and disciplined, and upon this corps he would devolve all work not of a strictly military character which is now performed, in the Philippines by civilian employees, and in the United States by enlisted men detailed on extra and special duty.

While such a corps is most needed in the tropics where climatic influences militate against the employment of soldiers for ordinary labor, the want of such a corps is felt under all conditions of military service. Though not prepared to endorse favorably at the present time the creation of so large a service corps as General Davis's report contemplates, I am convinced that one sufficiently large to replace all enlisted men necessarily detached for extra and special duty, with provision for an increase by the President in proportion as the Army may be increased by him under the act of Feb. 2, 1901, should be created at an early date. The number of men detached for extra and special duty as shown by the muster rolls of the Army on July 31 of this year was 7,240. These are all combatants diverted from their proper functions, and the fighting strength of the Army is thereby reduced by the full equivalent of two brigades or over twelve per cent. of the authorized force.

An important benefit that would result from the establishment of such a corps would be continuity of labor at posts which under present conditions is much interrupted by frequently changing garrisons, but this is only one of many considerations that might be urged in support of such a measure. The general subject has been committed to a division of the War Department General Staff with instructions to elaborate a scheme of organization for such a corps and to propose legislation to carry it into effect. I hope to be able to bring this important matter to your consideration in a special report to be submitted in the near future.

COAST DEFENSE.

The present system of coast defense is based upon the comprehensive scheme prepared in 1885 by the so-called Endicott Board, consisting of officers of the Army and Navy and selected civilians, with the Secretary of War as president.

In the report of this board, the cost of fortifying the entire seacoast was estimated at \$126,377,800.00. Congress, after consideration of the scheme in its entirety, and not as a result of detached estimates, made year by year, approved the report of the board and began appropriations therefor.

This scheme of defense has been slightly modified from year to year to meet changing conditions, but on the whole, still forms the basis of estimates submitted. There has been expended in pursuance of this scheme \$9,399,621.58, including \$9,505,849.70, by the Quartermaster General's Department for barracks, quarters, wharves, roads, lands, etc., which were not considered in the report of the Endicott Board.

To completely equip the seacoast not only with fortifications, but also, with barracks for the men, and everything that goes to make up a complete post, will require an additional expenditure of about \$50,000,000. This much to be desired result will be obtained at a saving over the amount first recommended by the Endicott Board and approved by Congress, of about \$10,000,000, in the amount to be expended for defenses proper.

The expenditure already made has resulted in reasonable security for our sea coast in so far as plant is considered. The weakness of the provision made is in the lack of men to handle this plant.

The Chief of Artillery states in his annual report that seven hundred and fifty-one (751) officers and about twenty-two thousand (22,000) enlisted men are needed for the Coast Artillery for the existing armament, there being now five hundred and twenty-five (525) officers and thirteen thousand seven hundred and thirty-four (13,734) enlisted men.

This small increase is based upon a proposed use of the organized militia as an adjunct to handle rapid-fire guns at the forts, leaving the heavier guns to be handled by the regular Artillery. I concur as to the necessity for this increase, which is also recommended in the annual report of Major General Adna R. Chaffee, commanding the Department of the East.

Very respectfully,

S. B. M. YOUNG,
Lieutenant General, U.S. Army, Chief of Staff.

THE NAVY FOOT BALL TEAM.

With the Army-Navy football game at Philadelphia less than a week away, Annapolis is still experimenting with the filling of several of the most important positions on the team. The quarter backs, both halves, the tackles and one end are still in considerable doubt.

Halsey as full back is the only absolute fixture in the back field. Halsey is the most reliable ground game that has been tried this season, and the local team could not do without his backing up the line. Strassburger and Root, last year's halves, are the most likely ones for these same positions. They are very seriously threatened though by Doherty and Jones. Both of these men are very able players. The former is strong and fast and his weight is over 170 pounds. He has been somewhat weakened, however, from his usual condition on account of an attack of typhoid fever this summer, and he has only been out for practice about three weeks. Jones is a new man and he is full of ground-gaining ability. Needham, Whiting, Shoup and Wilcox have all been tried at quarter this year, and the coaches incline to the latter. He is a good passer and tackler, and runs his team well, but he only weighs 137 pounds. It is a hard matter to understand why the coaches have not paid more attention to the claims of Shoup, who has played on the scrubs for four years. He is a splendid tackler, a fast runner with the ball and a fair punter.

Captain Soule is, of course, a fixture at right end. The other end has been held by Howard so far, though Whiting, last year's man in the same position, may yet replace him. For the center trio, the coaches have about decided upon Oak and Smith for the guards and Goss at center. These are only average players. The team suffered a great loss in the past week as Farley, the right tackle, and the most aggressive man in the line, has been ordered out of the game for the rest of the season on account of fever. It is most likely that Grady, last year's guard, will be one of the tackles, and either Piersol or Bees will be chosen for the other. All of these are fairly good men.

To sum up, the team is a rather light and far less aggressive aggregation than former Navy teams. The work of the Navy eleven this year has been the poorest since the regime of coaches and modern football was introduced at the institution. The only fair teams that

have been defeated were the University of Virginia and Dickinson, by 6-3 and 5-0, respectively. The Navy also held Lafayette down to 6-5, and this was a creditable showing against a strong team. They have, however, lost to Georgetown, Pennsylvania State and Washington-Jefferson, all by decisive scores. The work as a whole has been such as to justify the firm belief that only the barest accident could bring about a victory over West Point. Still, none need look for a walk-over. The team can be relied upon to meet its ancient rivals with a determination and spirit that will show, at any rate, that there is more than one team on Franklin Field.

The heavier and stronger eleven from Bucknell College won from the team of Annapolis midshipmen in the football game here Saturday afternoon by the score of 23 to 5. Annapolis played a fairly strong game in the first half. They were the first to score and Bucknell was only able to score once. The middies missed their goal and the score stood Bucknell 8, Navy 5 at the end of the half. In the second half the visitors' preponderance in strength and weight told, and they completely overpowered their lighter opponents, except on a few occasions when Annapolis took a strong brace and held.

The lineup of Annapolis was as follows: Howard, left end; Grady, left tackle; Chambers, McConnell, left guard; Goss, Rees, center; Oak, right guard; Rees, Piersol, left tackle; Soule (captain), right end; Wilcox, quarterback; Strassburger, left halfback; Doherty, Dowell, right halfback; Halsey, Reichmuth, fullback. Summary: Touchdowns, Halsey; Taylor, Shipp 2; goals from touchdowns, Johnson 3; field goal from placement, Johnson. Referee, Randolph, Penn. State; umpire, Bergen, Princeton. Time of halves, 25 minutes each.

Superintendent Brownson has issued an order governing the movements of the Navy Academy football team and the midshipmen when they go to Philadelphia. The order is in effect as follows: The team under charge of Commander W. F. Halsey, U.S.N., will leave Annapolis at 9.35 a. m. Friday, Nov. 27 on a special car. Returning at 1.50 p. m. Sunday, Nov. 29, arriving here 5.30 p. m. the same day. The commandant of midshipmen, Comdr. C. J. Badger, Lieut. Commander Dewey, U.S.N., Lieutenants Brittain and Hart, U.S.N., and the brigade of midshipmen will leave for Philadelphia on two special trains on Saturday, Nov. 28. A third train with one Pullman car attached will be dispatched from Annapolis at 8.30 a. m. for the use of the general public.

Upon arrival at the R. & O. station in Philadelphia, the brigade will march to Houston Hall, where they will be entertained at luncheon by the University of Pennsylvania. After luncheon the midshipmen will not be formed but will be in their seats on Franklin Field before the game starts at 2.00 p. m., occupying seats assigned to them before leaving Annapolis. After the game has been completed, the midshipmen will be at liberty until 5.30 p. m., when they will report at the R. & O. station, Philadelphia. The returning train with the general public from Annapolis will leave Philadelphia at 4.45 p. m., followed ten minutes later by the train carrying the 1st Battalion, and at 6.05 the train conveying the 2d Battalion will leave.

The uniform for midshipmen will be service dress and overcoats, except that full dress trousers shall be worn. Officers will not be required to be in uniform.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

By General Orders 45 of Nov. 10, the Navy Department "directs that hereafter no fuses be removed from loaded shell except by explicit instructions from the Bureau of Ordnance." By G.O. No. 46, of Nov. 13: "As a measure of safety the Department directs that force beyond the use of hand be not used in loading guns using fixed ammunition. If it is found that the cartridge case does not freely and fully enter the chamber of the gun it should be carefully extracted and put aside to be turned into store at convenient opportunity, being properly marked to indicate its condition."

Because of the absence of Rear Admiral Charles O'Neil, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, at Iona Island in New York, there was no meeting of the Board on Construction during the past week. A large part of the work before the board has been disposed of, but by the time Rear Admiral O'Neil returns it is probable that the Bureau of Construction and Repair will have finished the work of preparing the information asked for by the board regarding the cost and time necessary to change the plans for the battleships and armored cruisers beginning with the Pennsylvania so as to fit them with torpedo tubes.

Ten applications have been received by the Secretary of the Navy from civil engineers who are anxious to take the examination to be held on Nov. 23 in New York for the purpose of filling four vacancies in the grade of assistant civil engineer in the Navy. The Department is anxious that other applications be received, as it is realized that the examination for admission to the Corps of Civil Engineers in the Navy is exceedingly difficult. The following candidates will, however, appear before the examining board on Nov. 23: F. H. Cooke, R. M. Warfield, R. J. Mansfield, C. D. Colyer, C. M. Thurber, P. E. Green, C. E. Smith, J. F. Sullivan, E. Immediato and C. J. Myers.

Paymaster John K. Hatch will be assigned to duty as paymaster of the Glacier. The Glacier will go to the Caribbean later in the winter to carry supplies to the combined fleet. She will be preceded by the Culgoa, which is now at the New York yard ready to take on her cargo of provisions.

Because he is needed in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Surgeon John F. Urie will probably not join the Missouri until after the adjournment of Congress. Rear Admiral P. M. Rixey, Surgeon General of the Navy, has not yet selected a successor to Surgeon Urie as his principal assistant in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

It will probably be a week before the papers of the fifty-nine men examined for the position of acting carpenter will be marked and the appointments made. The board is at work on them now.

The contract for the construction of officers' quarters at the Newport training station has been let to the J. W. Bishop Company of Providence, Rhode Island, for \$120,000. The work will commence at once.

A creditable run was made by the Lake submarine boat Protection on November 17, when with only one propeller, the other having been rendered useless by accident, she made Newport from Point Judith in the face of a heavy easterly blow. Her inventor, Simon Lake, was aboard.

The superintendent of the Newport News Ship Building Company in a letter to Rear Admiral Endicott, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, informs him that the launching of the cruiser Charleston cannot take place before the last of January and possibly not until the following month. There has been a keen local interest attaching to the date of the launching of the Charleston and the delay will result in the selection of a different young lady to christen the boat. The present mayor of Charleston will go out of office on Dec. 16 and a strong

effort was made to get the boat ready for launching by that time, that his daughter might christen it.

The Harlan and Hollingsworth Ship Building Company, of Wilmington, Del., has advised the Navy Department that it cannot complete the torpedo-boat Stringham and the necessary steps will be taken by the Government to forfeit the contract. The Stringham has been sent to the League Island Navy Yard and will probably be completed there.

The torpedoboats Morris, Nos. 1 and 2, in command of Lieut. A. H. Davis, the submarine boat Plunger, in command of Lieut. C. P. Nelson, and the Adder and Moccasin, made a joint attack on Fort Adams, R.I., on the evening of Nov. 18 in a rough sea. The fort brought three searchlights into play and the boats were easily discovered before they got within striking distance. The Plunger managed to run a mile with her deck awash before discovered.

The torpedo boat destroyer Dale, Lieut. H. I. Cone, arrived at Newport, R.I., Nov. 15 from Norfolk, Va., after a fine run. She left Norfolk on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 14, at 5 o'clock, and arrived outside of Newport at 3 o'clock on Sunday, where she adjusted her compass before coming into Newport harbor. She thus covered the distance in about 21 hours. Her speed averaged 18 knots, while the sea was rough for the greater portion of the run, but the Dale behaved remarkably well.

The Newfoundland Naval Reserve, which is practically a volunteer corps, is now established, and a contingent of 100 men was to leave St. John's on a winter cruise on Nov. 10.

The river gunboat Tsingtau, built at Elbing for the use of the German navy in China, has been put on board the steamship Princess Marie in sections for transport to the Far East. She was expected to reach the station early in November, and to begin her service before the end of the year.

The U.S.S. Buffalo, which is at present visiting naval station sites in Cuba with the joint Army and Navy Commission on board, is due at Norfolk, Va., about Nov. 26 to take on supplies for a voyage to the Asiatic station as convoy to the torpedo boat flotilla to sail in December.

Capt. M. B. Buford, of the Army transport service, has reported to the U.S. Hydrographic Office the discovery of a large rock dangerous to navigation in latitude 32 deg. 44 min. north, longitude 139 deg. 41 min. east, Pacific ocean. The rock is about forty or fifty feet high and from 200 to 300 feet long.

Secretary Moody announces that Comdr. Henry McCrea will succeed Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson as detail officer in the Bureau of Navigation upon the detachment of Commander Nicholson in the spring to command the protected cruiser Tacoma.

Memorandum No. 32, Oct. 31, 1903, Navy Department, publishes a number of decisions from the office of the Comptroller of the Treasury, which have heretofore been noted in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Paymaster General Harris of the Navy has given notice that great care should be exercised in the preservation of deposit books. The loss of a deposit book, he says, causes much confusion and frequently delays a man's discharge. The book should in every case accompany the man's transfer papers through official channels.

In reference to some recent cheap sarcasms about sailors being employed on shore, which is represented as a modern innovation, Admiral Fremantle says in the Navy League Journal: "I would point out not only that Nelson's first war services at San Juan and Corsica were on shore, but that previously at Gibraltar, Calcutta, Cartagena, Havanna, Manila, and later at the Cape, Java and other places, bodies of seamen and marines have been landed and have done good service. The fact is that there is no golden rule in this matter, and while there is obvious impudence and extravagance in denuding our ships of men when soldiers are available, it is equally incomprehensible to the public if a narrow professional prejudice keeps a strong force trained to arms idle on board their ships, when their services on shore would materially assist the success of operations."

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 15, 1903.
Adjutant General, Washington, D.C.
Transport Logan arrived at San Francisco, Nov. 15, with the following military passengers: Lieutenant Colonel Adair, Captain Webber, Med. Dept.; Major Stevens, Captains Garrard, Weigel, Q.M. Dept.; Captain Ruthers, Sub. Dept.; Lieutenant Ruggles, 9th; Captain Supplee, 14th Cav.; Captains Patten, 14th; Sage, 2d; Lieutenant Wills, 25th Inf.; Capt. E. O. Ord and A. C. Merillat, retired; Lieutenant Holtmar, Philippine Scouts; Contract Surgeons Gibson and Patterson, Colonel Wallace, Lieutenant Colonel Rodgers, Captains Hickok, Koester, Ryan, Barnhardt, Walker, Eltinge, Lieutenants Forsyth, Vanleer, Ross, McCullough, Duncan, Cameron, Going, Newry, Culver, Mangum, Jr., Lynch, Ely, Gardenhire, Barriger, I. S. Martin, M. G. Martin, Overton, Holliday, Foster, Veterinarian Grutzman, and 623 enlisted men, headquarters, ten troops 15th Cavalry, six discharged men, twelve short term men, nine sick, two insane, two casualties, and one general prisoner.

MACARTHUR.

Manila, Nov. 16, 1903.
Adjutant General, Washington.
The following deaths have occurred:
Dysentery, Johan G. Vuas, Co. B, 14th Inf., Nov. 7; Francis P. Wolf, Co. D, 25th Inf., Nov. 5.
Suicide, George Stroufe, Co. B, 17th Inf., Nov. 5.
Drowned, body recovered, Nicholas Grootewal, Hospital Corps, Nov. 5.

Manila, Nov. 16, 1903.

Adjutant General, Washington.
Transport Sherman sailed from Manila Nov. 14, 122 enlisted men Co. E, 2d Battalion, Corps of Engineers, Co. F, 2d Battalion, Corps of Engineers, 63 sick, three insane, 593 enlisted men 30th Infantry, 77 casualties, 29 general prisoners. WADE.

Manila, Nov. 18, 1903.

Adjutant General, Washington.
Guard over boat (near Miriabu) rushed by Moros 1 a.m., Nov. 14. Sergt. Eugene J. G. Stevens, Frank Bowser, Elmer L. Burke killed, Fernando Keithley, seriously wounded. All Co. H, 25th Infantry. Moros beaten off. No further details received. WADE.

Denver, Colo., Nov. 17, 1903.

Adjutant General, Washington.
Field and staff, 3d Squadron, and Troop M, 5th Cav., two officers, forty men left Fort Grant this morning en route to Fort Apache, for station.

BALDWIN, Commanding.

THE NAVY

Secretary of the Navy—William H. Moody.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Charles H. Darling.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. Geo. F. Elliott.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, Commander-in-Chief.
Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, Commander of Caribbean Squadron, Rear Admiral J. H. Sands, Commander of Coast Squadron. Address of fleet, care of Postmaster, New York City, unless otherwise given.

Battleship Squadron.

KEARSARGE, (flagship of Admiral Barker), Capt. Joseph N. Hemphill. At navy yard, New York.
ALABAMA, Capt. Charles H. Davis. At Navy Yard, New York.
ILLINOIS, Capt. Royal B. Bradford. At navy yard, N.Y.
MAINE, Capt. Eugene H. C. Leutze. Sailed Nov. 9 from Hampton Roads for Colon.
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Joseph G. Eaton. At navy yard, New York.
CHICAGO, Lieut. Comdr. Harry M. Hodges. At navy yard, New York. Has been ordered out of commission at Boston.
SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. Sailed Nov. 18 from New London for Tompkinsville.

Caribbean Squadron.

OLYMPIA (Flagship of Admiral Coghlan), Capt. Henry W. Lyon. At navy yard, Norfolk.
ATLANTA, Comdr. William H. Turner. At Colon, Nov. 7.
BALTIMORE, Comdr. John B. Briggs. At San Domingo City.
DIXIE, Comdr. Greenleaf A. Merriam. At Colon.
NASHVILLE, Comdr. John Hubbard. At Colon, Colombia.
NEWPORT, Comdr. Albert Mertz. Sailed Nov. 19 from Puerto Plata for Santo Domingo City.
PRAIRIE, Comdr. Albion V. Wadhams. Arrived at Guantanamo Nov. 16.
VIXEN, Lieut. Comdr. William H. Allen. At Portsmouth, N.H.

Coast Squadron.

TEXAS (flagship of Admiral Sands) Capt. Wm. T. Swinburne. At navy yard, New York.
ARKANSAS, Comdr. Charles E. Vreeland. At Norfolk yard.
FLORIDA, Comdr. John C. Fremont. At navy yard, New York.
INDIANA, Capt. William H. Emory. In North River, New York.
NEVADA, Comdr. Thomas B. Howard. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

EUROPEAN STATION.

Rear Admiral Charles S. Cotton, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels of this station care of Postmaster, New York.
BROOKLYN, Capt. Harry Knox. At Beirut.
MACHIAS, Lieut. Comdr. Bernard O. Scott. Arrived at Djibouti, Nov. 17.
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Asa Walker. Capt. Samuel W. Very ordered to command. At Beirut.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral B. P. Lambertson, Commander-in-Chief. Address of this station in care of Postmaster, N.Y. city.
NEWARK (flagship), Sailed Nov. 17 from Puerto Militar for Montevideo.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. Nathaniel J. K. Patch. Arrived at Buenos Ayres Nov. 13.
DETROIT, Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. At Buenos Ayres.
GLOUCESTER (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Frank E. Beatty. At Montevideo.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Henry Glass, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels on this station care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
NEW YORK, Capt. John J. Hunker. At Bremerton.
BENNINGTON, Comdr. Chauncey Thomas. At Bremerton.
Comdr. Kossuth Niles ordered to command.
BOSTON, Comdr. Samuel W. B. Diehl. At Panama.
CONCORD, Comdr. Chas. P. Perkins. At Panama.
MARBLEHEAD (temporary flagship) Comdr. Thomas S. Phelps.
WYOMING, Comdr. Vincendon L. Cottman. Arrived at Panama Nov. 13.
NERO (collier). Arrived at Panama Nov. 18.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief of the fleet. Rear Admiral P. H. Cooper, commander Northern Squadron. Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, Philippine Squadron. Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of Postmaster San Francisco, Cal. Postage, two cents.
KENTUCKY (flagship of Commander-in-Chief), Capt. Robert M. Berry. At Kobe.
RAINBOW, Comdr. George L. Dyer. (Flagship of Admiral Stirling.) At Cavite.
WISCONSIN (flagship of Admiral Cooper), Capt. U. Seabee. Capt. Richardson Clover ordered to command. Sailed Nov. 14 Yokohama for Kobe.
ALBANY, Comdr. John A. Rodgers. At Yokohama.
ALBANY, Lieut. Kenneth M. Bennett. Sailed Oct. 14 from Cavite for Sandakan.
ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. Hamilton Hutchins. Arrived at Cavite Nov. 19.
CALLAO, Lieut. Edwin A. Anderson. At Samolai.
CINCINNATI, Comdr. Newton E. Mason. At Yokohama.
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Lieut. Comdr. Frederick W. Coffin. At Cavite.
EL CANO, Lieut. Comdr. John Hood. At Hancock.
FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. Albert W. Grant. At Cavite.
HELENA, Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. Sailed Nov. 1 from Shanghai for Newchwang to remain for the winter.

ISLA DE CUBA, Lieut. Comdr. George W. Denfeld. At Cavite. Has been ordered to Pensacola, Fla., to be placed out of commission there.
JUSTIN (merchant officers and crew). At Shanghai.
MONADNOCK, Comdr. Dennis H. Mahan. At Shanghai.
NANSHAN (supply ship). Arrived at Cavite Nov. 13.
MONTEREY, Comdr. Hugo Osterhaus. At Hong Kong.
NEW ORLEANS, Comdr. Giles B. Harber. At Yokohama.
OREGON, Capt. William T. Burwell. At Yokohama.
PISCATAQUA, Lt. Andrew Anderson. At Cavite.
POMPEY (merchant officers and crew). Sailed Oct. 31 from Cavite for Newchwang, to remain for the winter.
RALEIGH, Comdr. Arthur W. Naro. At Yokohama.
SAMAR, Lieut. Eugene L. Bisset. At Mindanao.
VILLAGOS, Lieut. Levi C. Berollette. At Shanghai.
VICKSBURG, Comdr. Wm. A. Marshall. At Nagasaki.
WILMINGTON, Comdr. Uriah R. Harris. At Shanghai.
WOMPATUCK. At Cavite.

ZAFIRO (supply ship). Arrived at Hong Kong Nov. 14.

ATLANTIC TRAINING SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, commander-in-chief. Address of squadron, care of Postmaster, New York city.
MINNEAPOLIS (flagship), Capt. Adolph Marx. At Hampton Roads.
COLUMBIA, Capt. James M. Miller. At New York.
YANKEE, Comdr. George P. Colvocoreses. Arrived at Hampton Roads Nov. 11.
ALLIANCE, Comdr. Clinton K. Curtis. At Boston. Ordered out of commission.

BUFFALO, Capt. Albert Ross. Sailed Nov. 19 from Kingston for Bahia Honda.
HARTFORD, Comdr. W. H. Reeder. Comdr. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder ordered to command. Arrived at Hampton Roads.
MONONGAHELA, Comdr. George W. Mentz. At Portsmouth, N.H.
TOPEKA, Comdr. John A. H. Nickels. At Norfolk.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED, TUGS, &c.

ABARENDA (collier), Lieut. Comdr. John L. Purcell. At navy yard, Norfolk.
ACCOMAC (tug), Bttn. C. T. Chase. At Pensacola.
ACTIVE (tug), Bttn. P. E. Radcliffe. At training station, San Francisco, Cal.
AILEEN, loaned to New York Naval Militia.
ALICE (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
ALVARADO, Annapolis, Md.
ARETHUSA (supply ship), merchant master and crew. at Boston.
APACHE (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.
BANCROFT, Lieut. Comdr. Abraham E. Culver. At Pensacola.
CASTINE, Comdr. Austin M. Knight. Placed in commission at League Island Nov. 12.
CHICKSAW (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.
CLEVELAND, Lieut. John A. Bell. In temporary command. At Portsmouth, N.H.
COAL BARGE NO. 1, Bttn. F. Carall. At Key West.
CULGOA, Lieut. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. At navy yard, New York.
DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. John H. Gibbons. Arrived at Washington Nov. 14.
EAGLE, Comdr. Moses L. Wood. Arrived at Bahia Honda. Address care of Postmaster, New York.
ESSEX, Comdr. Lewis C. Helmer. At Portsmouth, N.H. Ordered out of commission.
FORTUNE (tug). At Mare Island. Address there.
HERCULES (tug). At Norfolk.
HIST, Lieut. Chas. T. Owens. At Boston.
HOLLAND (submarine). Gunner Owen Hill. At Annapolis. Address there.
HORNET (tender to Franklin). At Norfolk.
IRIS, Lieut. Henry B. Price. Arrived at Mare Island Nov. 13. Ordered out of commission.
IROQUOIS (tug), Lieut. Hugh Rodman. At Honolulu. Address there.
IWANA (tug). At navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
MASSASOIT (tug), Bttn. James Matthews. At naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.
MAYFLOWER, Lieut. Albert Glaves. Arrived at Colon Nov. 15. Send mail in care Postmaster, N.Y. City.
MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Erie.
MOHAWK (tug). At Norfolk.
MODOC (tug). At New York.
NARKEETA (tug). At New York.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, loaned to New York Naval Militia.
NEZINSCOT (tug). At Portsmouth, N.H.
NINA (tug). At New York. Has been loaned to Light-house Board.
OSCEOLA (tug). Bttn. E. J. Norcott. Arrived at Key West Nov. 18. Address there.
PAVNEE (tug). At Newport.
PEORIA, At Newport.
PETREL, Lieut. Comdr. Benj. Tappan. At Mare Island, Cal. Will be assigned to the Asiatic Fleet.
PONTIAC (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.
PORTSMOUTH, loaned to New Jersey Naval Militia.
POWHATAN (tug). At New York. Address there.
PUCKETT (tug). Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.
POTOMAC, Ensign Clarence A. Abele. Sailed Nov. 18 from Portsmouth, N.H., for New York.
RAPIDO (tug). Naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address there.
RESTLESS (tender to Franklin), Act. Bttn. John Winn. At Annapolis.
SIREN (tender to Franklin). At Annapolis.
STANDISH (tug). At Annapolis.
SANDOVAL, At Annapolis.
SAMOSET (tug). At League Island.
SIOUX (tug). At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
SOLACE, Comdr. Frederic Singer. At Mare Island.
SUPPLY, Comdr. William E. Sewall. At Guam. Address care of Postmaster San Francisco, Cal.
SYLPH, Lieut. Charles F. Preston. At Washington, D.C. Address there.
TECUMSEH (tug), Bttn. J. Mahoney. At Washington. Address there.
TRAFFIC (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.
TRITON (tug), Bttn. E. M. Isaac. At Washington. Address there.
SANTEE, Lieut. Comdr. George M. Stoney. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
SOUTHERY (prison ship). At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
UNCAS (tug). At San Juan. Address San Juan, P.R.
UNADILLA (tug). Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
VIGILANT (tug). Training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
WABAN (tug). At Pensacola. Address there.
WAHNETA (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
WASP, Lieut. Bion B. Bierer. At Pensacola. Address there.
WHEELING, Comdr. Edmund B. Underwood. At Tutuila, Samoa. Mail address care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
YANKTON. At Norfolk. Address there.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Lieut. Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Address Boston, Mass.
ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship). Comdr. G. C. Hanus, retired. In winter quarters at dock, foot of East 34th street, New York City.
SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship) Comdr. George F. W. Holman. At Philadelphia. Address mail to 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

CONSTELLATION, Capt. William W. Mead. At Newport R.I. (attached to training station).
FRANKLIN, Capt. Charles M. Thomas. Navy yard Norfolk.
HANCOCK, Capt. Albert S. Snow. At navy yard, N.Y.
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. E. D. Taussig. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
LANCASTER. Placed in commission at League Island Nov. 16 as receiving ship. Capt. Conway H. Arnold.
NIPISIC, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Boatwick. At Puget Sound Naval Station, Washington.
PENSACOLA, Comdr. Jefferson P. Moser. San Francisco, Cal.
PURITAN. Placed out of commission at League Island Nov. 16.
RICHMOND (tender to Franklin). At Norfolk, Va.
WABASH, Capt. George W. Pigman. At navy yard, Boston, Mass.

TORPEDO FLOTILLAS.

First Torpedo Flotilla.
In active service under command of Lieut. L. H. Chandler. Address of Flotilla, navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Will proceed to Asiatic Station.
HAINES, Lieut. George W. Williams. At Norfolk.
BARRY, Lieut. Noble E. Irwin. Arrived at Hampton Roads Nov. 11.
CHAUNCEY, Lieut. Stanford E. Moses. Arrived at Hampton Roads Nov. 11.
DALE, Lieut. Hutch I. Cone. At Newport, R.I.
DECATUR, Lieut. Lloyd H. Chandler. Arrived at Hampton Roads Nov. 11.

Second Torpedo Flotilla.

In active service under command of Lieut. Marbury Johnston. Attached to Coast Squadron, North Atlantic Fleet.

LAWRENCE, Lieut. Andre M. Procter. At Norfolk.

STEWART, Lieut. Frederick A. Traut. At Norfolk.

TRUXTON, Lieut. Henry K. Benham. At Norfolk.

WORDEN, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At Yorktown, Va.

WHIPPLE, Lieut. Jehu V. Chase. At Norfolk.

Torpedo Vessels on Special Service in Commission.

ADDER, Ensign Frank L. Pinney. At Newport.

GRAVEN, At Newport.

DAHLGREN, Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At Newport.

Has been ordered to New York to be placed out of commission.

DUPONT, At Annapolis.

GRAMPUS, Lieut. Arthur MacArthur. At Mare Island.

HOPKINS, Lieut. Montgomery M. Taylor. At navy yard, League Island, Pa.

HULL, Lieut. Samuel S. Robinson. At Boston.

MACDONOUGH, Lieut. Charles S. Bookwalter. At Annapolis.

McKEE, Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.

TALBOT, At Annapolis.

MOCASSIN, Ensign Frank L. Pinney. At Newport.

PERKY, Lieut. Theodore C. Fenton. At Mare Island.

PIKE, Lieut. Arthur MacArthur. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PLUNGER, Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At Newport.

PORPOISE, Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At Newport.

PORTER, At Annapolis.

SHARK, Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At Newport.

Flotilla in Commission in Reserve.

Lieut. G. C. Davison, U.S.N., in command.

At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. ERICSSON, FOOTE, DELONG, MACKENZIE, BAGLEY, BARNEY, BIDDLE, STOCKTON, THORNTON, GWIN, RODGERS, WILKES, SOMERS and CUSHING.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Charles E. Fox. Arrived at San Diego Nov. 12.

ALERT, Comdr. Wm. W. Kimball. Arrived at San Francisco Nov. 13. Has been ordered out of commission.

AMPHITRITE, Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. Tillman. At Newport.

MOHICAN, Comdr. William P. Day. Sailed Oct. 29 from San Diego for Magdalena Bay.

COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crew).

AJAX. Arrived at Hong Kong Nov. 11. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

ALEXANDER. At Beirut. Address care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

BRUTUS. At Cavite.

CAESAR. At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there.

HANNIBAL. At Colon.

LEBANON. At Norfolk.

LEONIDAS. At Norfolk.

MARCELLUS. Arrived at Guantanamo Nov. 14.

STERLING. Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Franklin Swift, retired. Address Station D, San Francisco.

FISH HAWK, Btln. James A. Smith, retired. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

The recess nominations for promotion and appointment in the Navy and Marine Corps, referred to in the Army and Navy Journal of last week, were confirmed by the Senate on Nov. 16.

NAVY GAZETTE.

NOV. 13.—Rear Admiral F. E. Chadwick, detached commandant 2d Naval District and as President Naval War College, Narragansett Bay, R.I.; to duty in connection with Naval War College.

Lieut. Comdr. W. A. Gill, inspector of equipment at Wm. Cramps and Sons, Neafie and Levy, Philadelphia, Pa., New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N.J., and works of Harlan and Hollingsworth, Wilmington, Del.

Lieut. A. A. Pratt, to Franklin, Nov. 27, 1903, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Midshipman W. E. T. Neumann, detached New York; to Missouri.

Act. Gun. D. Geary, granted three months' sick leave, to date from arrival home in United States.

Paym. Clk. B. L. Lankford, appointed paymaster's clerk, for duty on New York, to take effect Dec. 15, 1903.

NOV. 14.—Capt. R. R. Ingersoll, detached duty in attendance upon the course of instruction at Naval War College, Narragansett Bay, R.I.; to duty in connection with said War College.

Comdr. J. K. Cogswell, detached navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., etc.; to command Cleveland.

Comdr. C. E. Colahan, detached command Cleveland; continue treatment at Naval Hospital, Boston, Mass.

Passed Asst. Surg. G. F. Freeman, detached Naval Hospital, Boston, Mass., etc.; to naval station, Guam, via Soale.

NOV. 15.—SUNDAY.

NOV. 16.—Comdr. C. K. Curtis, detached command Alliance; wait orders.

Comdr. R. G. Peck, retired, to Army General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N. Mex., for treatment.

Lieut. Comdr. W. P. White, detached Alliance, Nov. 23, 1903; to Mare Island, Cal., with draft of men, thence to Soale as executive officer.

Ensign V. A. Kimberly, detached Alliance; to Columbia.

Ensign H. L. Brinser, detached Alliance; to Columbia.

Ensign J. T. Bowers, detached Alliance; to Columbia.

Ensign G. Whitlock, detached Alliance; to Castine.

Ensign H. K. Cage, detached Alliance, Nov. 23, 1903; to Mare Island, Cal., with draft of men; thence to Independence, in connection with crew for the Tacoma, and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Surg. C. D. Brownell, detached Alliance; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Paym. C. G. Mayo, detached Alliance, and hold self in readiness for orders to sea.

Naval Constr. W. J. Baxter, detached duty Cramp and Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company, Philadelphia, Pa., etc., Nov. 20, 1903; to navy yard, New York, N.Y., for duty as head of the Department of Construction and Repair of that yard.

Btln. J. J. Holden, detached Alliance; to Potomac.

Asst. Gun. J. G. Nicklas, detached Alliance; to Potomac.

NOV. 17.—Comdr. W. B. Bayley, additional duty with Civil Service Commission as naval engineering technical examiner.

Lieut. Comdr. J. N. Jordan, additional duty as inspector of equipment at the Columbian Iron Works, Baltimore, Md.

Paym. Clk. G. M. Minton, appointed Nov. 17, 1903, for duty as fleet paymaster's clerk of Pacific Squadron on board the New York.

Paym. Clk. C. F. Bennett, appointment, dated Aug. 24, 1903, for duty on board the Alliance, revoked.

NOV. 18.—Comdr. L. C. Helmer, detached command Essex, etc.; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. D. W. Coffman, detached Essex; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. J. F. Hubbard, detached Essex; to Maine.

Lieut. G. N. Hayward, detached Essex; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. F. H. Brown, detached Essex; to home and wait orders.

Ensign H. G. Sparrow, detached Essex; to Castine.

Passed Asst. Surg. C. N. Fiske, to Naval Hospital, Boston, Mass.

Passed Asst. Surg. G. L. Angeny, detached Essex; to Naval Home Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Asst. Paym. E. S. Stalnaker, detached Essex; and wait orders.

Asst. Paym. N. W. Grant, detached Lancaster; to Naval Station, Guantanamo, also accounts of Vixen.

Civ. Engr. A. J. Menocal, detached Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc., via Vixen; to Naval Station, Guantanamo.

War. Mach. W. E. B. Grant, detached Naval Station, San Juan, P.R., etc.; to Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y., for treatment.

NOV. 19.—Comdr. S. Potts and H. T. Cleaver, commissioned commanders from Oct. 11.

Lieut. Comdr. M. Johnston, commissioned lieutenant commander from Aug. 10.

Lieut. W. M. Falconer, commissioned lieutenant from Nov. 4.

Capt. F. M. Eslick, commissioned captain in Marine Corps from June 13.

Midshipman W. W. Galbraith, from Santee, Naval Academy; to Independence, in connection with crew for the Tacoma, and to duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Midshipman T. Ward, Jr., from the Alabama, to the Franklin in connection with crew for the Missouri, and to duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Med. Insptr. S. H. Dickson, to the Kearsarge for duty as fleet surgeon of North Atlantic Fleet.

Med. Insptr. W. A. McClurg, from the Kearsarge, to home and wait orders.

Asst. Surg. J. E. Gill, to the Naval Museum of Hygiene and Medical School, Washington.

War. Mach. W. J. Trevorow, from the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, to the Wheeling.

War. Mach. F. Ruth, from the Wheeling, to home and wait orders.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

NOV. 11.—Major E. K. Cole, to Washington, D.C., Nov. 16, for duty as member of Marine Examining Board.

NOV. 13.—Major W. C. Dawson, Assistant Paymaster, detached from headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, on Dec. 10, proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and from that city to Manila, P.I., about Jan. 1, 1904, for duty as paymaster of the Marine Corps in the Philippine Islands.

Second Lieut. R. W. Dikeman, detached from 1st Brigade of Marines, naval station, Cavite, P.I., proceed to San Francisco, Cal., thence by rail to his home, when his resignation as an officer in the Marine Corps will take effect.

NOV. 14.—Col. Robert L. Meade, granted sick leave until Dec. 26, when he will be placed upon the retired list.

NOV. 18.—2d Lieut. John P. V. Gridley, detached from the Marine Barracks, Boston, Mass., proceed to Washington, D.C., for duty with the Marine Guard being organized at that post for service on the U.S.S. Missouri.

First Lieut. John N. Wright, detached from Marine Barracks, League Island, Pa., proceed to New York, and thence by first available steamer to Colon, Panama, and report to Senior Naval Officer Present for duty with battalion of marines aboard the U.S.S. Dixie.

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cords officially, and have issued orders forbidding the officers or men to make them known; but none the less the facts have leaked out, as it is practically impossible to keep such secrets, even if it were desirable, which is very doubtful. In France there is no concealment of the shooting figures, but in Germany more reticence is observed, though some of the record figures of German gunners are known. In Russia the shooting of the gunnery training squadron has been witnessed by foreign officers, and is known to be exceptionally good; but there, also, no figures are published, and we can only go upon conjecture.

AGUINALDO PICTURED BY MABINI.

Army and Navy officers who served in the Philippines during the insurrection will be deeply interested in the translation of a chapter of a work entitled "The Philippine Revolution," which has been lately received by the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department. The author of this work, Senor Mabini, a native Filipino of high character and great learning, was for a time Premier of the cabinet of Aguinaldo's so-called "Philippine Republic" and was commonly known as "the brains of the insurrection." On the break-down of the insurrection he refused to take the oath of allegiance to the United States and was consequently deported to the Island of Guam. Five or six months ago, in broken health, he asked to be allowed to return to Manila without being required to take the oath. The request was denied, but the United States Government agreed that he might go anywhere else in the world except to the Philippines without swearing allegiance. Finally he agreed to take the oath and was therefore taken back to Manila. Shortly after swearing allegiance to the United States he died and his funeral was one of the most imposing ever seen in Manila, many Americans paying tribute to his character and attainments. The following extracts from his book show clearly enough his estimate of Aguinaldo, the self-constituted dictator of the insurrectionary movement:

"As I had foreseen, our improvised militiamen could not withstand the first onslaught of the disciplined troops of the Union.

"It was not until after the outbreak of hostilities, when telegraphic communication was already interrupted, that Aguinaldo appointed General Luna to command the forces operating around Manila; but by that time the several subdivisions of the army had already evacuated their former positions and communication between them was difficult and slow. Besides, owing to the Secretary of War having disapproved one of his measures, Luna shortly afterwards resigned this command, although he again assumed the command of the defensive operations north of Manila when the Filipino Government was compelled to withdraw from Malolos to San Isidro, Province of Nueva Ecija. Luna succeeded in rallying our forces in Calumpit, forming several companies from discharged soldiers from the former native army organized by the Spanish Government, and, upon this foundation, established strict discipline to put an end to the demoralization of our troops; but many commanders, jealous of his authority, failed to furnish him efficient and useful co-operation. This resulted in the forcible reduction of commanders who disregarded his authority, the prosecution of such as abandoned their posts before the enemy, or disarming of troops who disobeyed his orders.

"Nevertheless, Luna would have succeeded in imposing and maintaining discipline despite all these difficulties if Sr. Aguinaldo had supported him with all the power of his prestige and authority; but the latter also was beginning to feel jealousy on noting that the former was little by little coming to the fore by reason of his valor, dash and military knowledge. All those disgruntled at the conduct of Luna made him believe that he was conspiring to wrest from him the supreme authority. After the taking of Calumpit Bridge by the American forces, due principally to the scarcity of ammunition, Luna came to see me at San Isidro to beg that I would aid him in convincing Aguinaldo that the time had arrived to adopt the guerrilla system. I promised to do what he asked, though informing him that I was distrustful of the outcome, as my advice on military questions had very little weight, for the reason that, not being a soldier, but rather, a man of letters, my military knowledge must be slight, if not nil. I could not keep my promise, for I did not see Sr. Aguinaldo again after the conference for some time.

"Some weeks later Sr. Aguinaldo telegraphed to Luna requesting him to meet him at Cabanatuan for a conference; but when the latter reached this pueblo he did not find him there at his residence, and was treacherously assassinated by the soldiers on guard there, Colonel Francisco Roman, who accompanied him, died with him. While Luna was being murdered Sr. Aguinaldo was at Tiarac assuming command of the forces the deceased had organized. Prior to his death Luna had his headquarters in Bayambang and had been in Benguet to investigate whether the place would furnish good defensive conditions in the event of a retreat. More still, he had already begun to send there the heavier pieces of necessary ordnance. Nevertheless, Sr. Aguinaldo established himself and his government in Tiarac and amused himself with political and literary work, a neglect which General Otis took advantage of by landing troops at San Fabian, while the Cavalry, making a detour by San Jose and Umingan, took San Quintin and Tayug, thus cutting off Aguinaldo's lines of retreat and administering a mortal blow to the revolution.

"The death of Andres Bonifacio had fully demonstrated the existence in Sr. Aguinaldo of a boundless ambition for power, and the personal enemies of Luna, through skillful intrigue, exploited this weakness to the latter's ruin. To say that the revolution would have triumphed, had Sr. Aguinaldo, instead of allowing Luna to be killed, supported him with all his might, would be too presumptuous; but I entertain not the slightest doubt that the Americans would have had a higher opinion of the valor and military capacity of the Filipino Luna living, I am sure that the mortal blow struck by General Otis would have been stayed or, at least, averted in time, and the incompetency of Sr. Aguinaldo for military command would not have been clearly shown.

"To epitomize: The revolution failed because it was poorly directed; because its director conquered his position not through meritorious, but through reprehensible acts; because instead of supporting the men most useful to the people, jealous of them, he rendered them useless. Believing that the aggrandizement of the people was nothing more than his own personal aggrandizement, he did not judge the merit of men from their capacity, character and patriotism, but from the degree of friendship and relationship which bound him to them; and, wishing to have his favorites ready to sacrifice themselves for him, he showed himself complaisant even with their faults. Having thus scorned the people, the people deserted him. And, the people having deserted him, he had to fall like a wax idol melted by the heat of adversity. God forbid that we should forget so terrible a lesson, learned at the cost of unspeakable sufferings!

This indictment of Aguinaldo by the man who was confessedly the intellectual genius of the insurrection is an accusing voice from the grave. It reveals Aguinaldo as the vain, selfish, treacherous adventurer the Americans found him to be, and strips him of all the respect due to an honorable adversary.

Noting the fact that the United States Government has decided to publish the gunnery records of the various ships of the Navy, the British Navy League Journal remarks that the same rule ought to be adopted by Great Britain. "The British Admiralty," the Journal adds, "have so far refused to publish the gunnery re-

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Nov. 17, 1903.

Before a crowd of spectators, estimated at 4,000, the cadets last Saturday won a victory over the Chicago eleven in the finest game played by West Point this season. There remains now only the Army-Navy game, and while it is never safe to be over sanguine, the prospects for success seem bright when the scores of West Point's games played up to date are studied. They are here given, covering the present season of 1903, the visitors' scores first: Sept. 26, Colgate, 0-0; Oct. 1, Tufts, 0-17; Oct. 10, Dickinson, 0-12; Oct. 17, Harvard, 5-0; Oct. 24, Yale, 17-5; Oct. 31, University of Vermont, 0-20; Nov. 7, Manhattan, 0-58; Nov. 14, University of Chicago, 6-10. Points scored, by opponents, 28; by West Point, 122.

The Naval Academy's opponents and scores, given in the same way, have been as follows: University of Virginia, 5-6; Gallaudet, 0-18; Dickinson, 0-5; Baltimore Medical, 0-9; Lafayette, 6-5; Penn. State, 17-0; New York N.M., 0-28; Washington and Jefferson, 15-0; Bucknell, 23-5. Points scored by opponents, 67; by Annapolis, 67.

On Saturday an effort was made to begin the game as early as possible, as soon as inspection was over. The grand stand had been enlarged to its utmost capacity, but every detail of arrangement had been carefully considered and the spectators were not crowded notwithstanding the large number present. The game lasted until dark, so uncertain was the fight when Doe attempted his kick from placement, that the friends of the home team waited anxiously until doubt was changed to joyful certainty, and the crowd went wild when the ball sailed squarely between the goal posts. The black, gold and grey were the predominating colors certainly, but the maroon was also in evidence to a considerable extent. It is said that the western team expected a victory by a big margin, but they counted without their hosts if they did. It was a close fought contest, and until the last few moments of the game it seemed possible that Chicago might retire victorious on a score of one point, but Doe changed all that, and West Point adds ten points to her very creditable record.

The West Point team lined up as follows: Hammond, left end; Doe, left tackle; Mettles, left guard; Tipton, center; Thompson, right guard; Graves, right tackle; Rockwell, right end; Hackett, quarterback; Prince, left halfback; Farnsworth, right halfback; Torney, fullback. Touchdowns, Farnsworth (West Point); Schmidt (Chicago). Goal from touchdown, Ellsworth (Chicago); goal from field, Doe (West Point). Referee, Vail, Pennsylvania; umpire, Stauffert, Pennsylvania; linesmen, McCracken, Pennsylvania. Time of halves, 35 minutes. Substitutes, Riley for Mettles, Gillespie for Rockwell, Stilwell for Hackett, Hackett for Hill, Hill for Prince, Davis for Torney (West Point). Score, West Point, 10; Chicago, 6.

The home team, as a whole, worked more smoothly than in any of the other big games. Farnsworth, the captain, was considered the star player for West Point, Tipton and Hammond, Prince, Hackett and Torney coming in for a good share of appreciation for good work in their respective positions.

In honor of the large number of visitors a reception preceded the cadet hop on Saturday evening. The hop was well attended. Dancing was kept up until midnight. The Misses Humphrey, Stilwell, Van Vleet, Cocheu, McAdoo, Cobb, Greble, Hobbs, Gordon, Thomas, Harris, McDonald, Lond, Wilder, Schnackenberg, Nold, Van Riper, Morgan, Cooper, Peck, Hanfred and Thompson were among the number present.

Among minor events of interest during the past week have been: Meetings of the card and reading clubs at Mrs. Hobbs' and Mrs. R. P. Davis', respectively; a hop given by the officers in Cullum Hall on Friday evening; the visits to the post of Rev. Sherman Coolidge and Mrs. Hawks Pott, missionaries, respectively to their people among the military and Chinese; the visit of Colonel Rasputin, military attaché of the Russian embassy, and Lady Hughes Hough of London, England.

The portraits of a number of the professors at the academy, which were hung formerly in the Academic building, have been moved to the library. Portraits of the late Professors Mirent, Postlethwaite, Andrews, Wheeler, Kendrick and Weir are among the number.

Mr. W. W. Ellsworth will deliver a lecture on "Andre and Arnold" at Cullum Hall on Saturday evening, Nov. 21. The score of the football game between the teams of the Engineer and Artillery detachments, played on the polo grounds on Wednesday of last week, resulted in a victory for the Engineers by a score of 11-0.

The remains of Mrs. John Hamilton, widow of Col. John Hamilton, will be interred beside those of her husband at the post cemetery.

The Thanksgiving eve hop will be given on Wednesday, Nov. 25. The Army-Navy game which takes place at Franklin Field on Nov. 28 will be called at 2 p. m.

Capt. Charles Wilcox, Medical Department, and Mrs. Wilcox were the guests of honor at the tea given after the Yale game by Mrs. Cornelis de W. Wilcox. A ludicrous misprint in the account gives the names of Capt. and Mrs. Cornelis de W. Wilcox as guests at their own entertainment.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Nov. 15, 1903.

As a result of a shooting affair in Junction City, Private John Cullen, 7th Field Battery, is lying in the post hospital at the point of death, with but very little chance of recovery. Cullen and a bar tender, named Simmons, became engaged in a street altercation early on Sunday morning. According to what meager testimony has been so far obtained, Cullen had the better of the argument when Simmons drew a six-shooter and shot Cullen through the head. Simmons gave himself up to the police later on, and claimed self defense. Cullen is an old soldier with an excellent record.

Brig. Gen. C. C. Carr left the post on Friday of last week for a two months' visit at eastern points. During his absence Col. E. Z. Steever, 4th Cav., will be in command of the post and school.

All one hears nowadays is duck, duck, duck. If they are not quacking overhead in their southward flight, it is the tale of some Nimrod who has bagged all the way from one to one hundred. Its the one topic of conversation.

A daughter was born to 2d Lieut. and Mrs. Frank B. Edwards on Monday, Nov. 1.

Master James Cress, son of Capt. George O. Cress, Q.M., 4th Cav., had his collar bone broken last week while engaged in football. As a result he is the envy of all the boys in the garrison. They are unable to figure out why he was so lucky. James's parents, however, don't see it in that light.

Miss Putnam, who has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Albert H. Mueller, Cavalry garrison, since the commencement of the maneuvers, has returned to her home in the East.

Fort Riley's football team went to Manhattan on Friday and bumped up against the State Agricultural College. They were beaten by a score of 11-0, but that hardly tells the tale. The team has had but little practice during and since the maneuvers, and the game they put up was well worth the money. Both touchdowns were made on flukes. Two unfortunate fumbles by the soldiers resulted in the ball falling into a collegiate's hands when there was a clear field before the runner. The soldiers made all their gains through the agriculturists' line, and only on four or five occasions were they held for downs. Near the end of the first half, Brown of C Troop, 4th Cav., quarterback of the team, was taken out with a badly broken nose. The change seriously crippled the team, but in spite of it Manhattan could not get an-

other point, all its scoring occurring in the early half of the game. In the last five minutes of play the farmers put in subs to freshen up their team and Riley held them for downs, took the ball and was within 15 yards of their goal line when time was called.

Polo has received no little impetus since the games which Fort Riley played with Fort Robinson during the maneuvers. All officers that can afford to indulge in the pastime have been earnestly requested to come out and engage in the sport, in order that Fort Riley may be fully represented in this exhilarating game. Practice afternoons occur three times during the week on the excellent polo grounds of the Athletic Association on the reservation.

Capt. G. O. Cress, 4th Cav., constructing Q.M. at this post, was notified last week by the Quartermaster General that the construction of four more buildings and the alteration of five stables at Fort Riley had been authorized. The new buildings to be put up are: One barracks for Cavalry band; one farrier's shop, to be used by the students of the Farriers' and Horseshoers' School, with twelve forges, which will give ample room for instruction purposes; one ordnance storehouse, Cavalry post; one guard house. This guard house will be the most modern in the service and will be constructed on entirely new plans. It will be so arranged that a prisoner will not have to leave the guard house for his meals or anything else, save when sent out for work. A well equipped laundry will be one of the novelties, as well as a carpenter shop. Accommodations for a dining room and kitchen will also be installed. The building will cost in the neighborhood of \$100,000. The entire allotment is about \$500,000. Work will not be commenced until next spring. By that time the garrison expects to hear that the remount station is a sure thing, with about a million and a half necessary.

Capt. Chauncey B. Baker, Q.M. Dept., finished his labors in connection with the settling up of the affairs of Camp William Cary Sanger and left for Washington on Thursday. All the other officials and employees have rejoined their stations, departing on different days during the week.

Lieut. Stephen Abbot, Art. Corps, has been relieved as post exchange officer, and Lieut. Orson L. Early, 8th Cav., detailed in his stead.

Lieut. Clifford C. Carson, Field Art., entertained on Tuesday evening with a dinner party, there being eighteen covers. During the evening, Lieutenant Carson announced to his assembled friends, who had been cadets with him at the Point, that he was about to join the order of benedicts and formally informed them of his engagement to Miss Sibyl Moore of Toledo, Ohio. Those present were Lieutenants Terrell, Oliver, McCain, Roberts, Sunderland, Deems, Jr., Davis, Cowies, Clark, Browne, Casad, Morrison, Abbot, Frankenberg, Browning, Mueller and Henry. The tables were daintily decorated, red and yellow being the prevailing color. The Artillery orchestra furnished music during the evening.

A dance was given in the assembly hall in the post administration building on Wednesday evening in honor of Miss Emily Ayres, daughter of Major and Mrs. Ayres of Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Miss Ayres has recently been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. McNeil of the Artillery garrison. Miss Ayres left the following day for Washington, where she will visit before joining her parents.

Lieut. G. McD. Van Poole, Med. Dept., leaves for Washington this week, where he has been ordered for duty at the Medical College. The doctor broke his arm during the maneuvers, due to his mount falling with him, and he has been laid up ever since. He will be greatly missed from the post. Lieut. William W. Reno, Med. Dept., from Fort Crook, Neb., relieves him.

Miss Etta Hall, of San Jose, Cal., who has been visiting Major and Mrs. Coffin, Artillery post, left last week for her home. Lieut. Duncan Elliot, 8th Cav., entertained at cards on Monday evening.

For the first time in many months the command has not been paid in the first ten days, as Capt. William R. Graham, who attends to the payment of Fort Leavenworth and Riley, is critically ill at Kansas City, where he is stationed, and there are fears for his recovery. He is suffering from nephritis. Major Jerome A. Watrous, stationed at Omaha, Neb., will pay in his stead.

Mrs. E. Z. Steever, wife of Colonel Steever, 4th Cav., arrived early last week from Washington. Their quarters are fast being put in condition. On Thursday afternoon the regimental band serenaded the Colonel and his wife on the lawn in front of their quarters. On Friday evening they were tendered a reception in the assembly hall of the post administration building, which had been decorated for the occasion, flowers, greenery, regimental colors and bunting being used in the decorative scheme.

Following the reception, there was dancing from 9 until 12, when an elaborate supper was served. The affair was one of the most brilliant in the memories of the post.

NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 17, 1903.

Army officers and ladies occupied the boxes Tuesday evening at the patriotic play, "Captain Barrington," through the courtesy of Mr. Victor Mapes, its author. The theater was decorated with the Stars and Stripes and there were added features of interest. Among the invited guests were Col. and Mrs. Samuel M. Mills and other officers from Fort Warren; Capt. J. F. Howell from Fort Banks, Dr. and Mrs. Deane of Fort Strong; officers and ladies from other posts; Gen. Edmund Rice, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Rice; Gen. John L. Tiernon, U.S.A., retired; Colonel Dudley, U.S.A., retired; Capt. Eugene Coffin, paymaster, U.S.A., and Mrs. Coffin; Lieut. and Mrs. Robinson of Fort Revere. A regular attendant has been the Rev. Edward A. Horton of the G.A.R., a sailor of '61.

Capt. Morton J. Henry, purchasing commissary, and Mrs. Henry, have taken apartments at the Empire, Commonwealth Avenue, for the winter, relinquishing their shore house, where they were among the last to leave for the city.

Major Gen. William A. Bancroft, M.V.M., retired, addressed the non-commissioned officers of the 1st Heavy Artillery Friday last on the practical subject of how to be a good soldier. He said first, that a militiaman should know first how to exist; second, how to fight; third, should have general information. He gave delight to the men, who followed closely, digested and applauded. Col. James A. Frye was present as a guest. A light lunch was provided by the men. Of the enlisted men of the "1st Heavies," Lieut. Col. Benyon, A.I.G., says in his report relating to the maneuvers in which they took a conspicuous part: "No small amount of the success of the week's work was due to the loyalty and devotion of the enlisted men. Their alacrity and evident understanding of their duties brought instant praise from the Army officers who were with them officially, or who witnessed their work."

Invitations are out from the Somerville Battalion, Cos. K and M, 8th Inf., M.V.M. for the dedication of the new State armory in Somerville Wednesday, Dec. 2. There will be a reception and dance. Cambridge dedicated her new armory Thursday evening of this week in the presence of a distinguished gathering, including the Governor and staff, the two brigadier generals of the M.V.M., members of the 1st Corps of Cadets, the A. and H. A. Co., the Lancers, Horse Guards, the "Regulars" and many ladies. The affair was one of the most brilliant in the history of the city.

Members of the Massachusetts Naval Brigade who served on the U.S.S. Prairie during the Spanish-American War are to have a reunion shortly to organize into something for permanency, such as other branches of the Service in the State enjoy.

Capt. Charles Stillman Sperry, the new appointee as superintendent of the War College at Newport, has been in Boston of late visiting friends. Mrs. Sperry and her

son are in Denver, Col., where the latter will remain during the winter, Mrs. Sperry joining her husband at Newport.

Contract Surgeon Amador, who is completing his duties here at Fort Revere, is a son of the Minister of Finance in the new republic of Panama. Dr. Amador is a South American by birth, is striking in appearance and has a charming young wife. Both will be sincerely missed from this district.

William M. Miller has been awarded the contract for building the immense floating crane at the navy yard. It will cost \$17,000, and the contract calls for its completion in eight months. The plans for the new naval dispensary have been nearly completed by Civil Engineer Parks. This structure is to be two stories in height, made of brick and will cost \$12,000. Work is progressing rapidly throughout the yard, which is still in a chaotic state owing to the very general improvements on all sides.

Col. James Forney, U.S.M.C., who has charge of the recruiting in Massachusetts for the Marine Corps, is at the Hotel Westminster, Boston.

Included in the report of Rear Admiral C. W. Rae is a recommendation that Portsmouth have some new buildings. Orders have arrived at the navy yard to put the training ship Essex out of commission as uneconomical. Work on the drydock is going on slowly. All the machinery is there and a portable engine has been placed near the power plant to unload it. The tug Potomac sailed on Thursday last for Hampton Roads.

M.H.B.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Nov. 14, 1903.

A large reception was tendered to Major General Shafter and his staff by the Farragut Post G.A.R., of Vallejo, on Nov. 16, and among those present were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Bowman H. McCalla, Capt. C. B. T. Moore, Pay Inspector Kerr, Paym. John Irwin and Lieutenant Graham. A very pleasant evening was spent, during the course of which Rear Admiral McCalla made a very able address, in which he said that Admiral Farragut had a keen eye for the site of a navy yard when he selected Mare Island. He spoke of the splendid location of this yard, so difficult for an enemy to approach, and of the prosperous condition of Vallejo—his remarks being frequently interrupted by loud applause. Excellent addresses were also made by Commander Moore and Lieutenant Graham.

The U.S. training ship Adams left the yard at one o'clock on the afternoon of Monday, Nov. 9, for her Southern cruise with apprentice boys.

Word has been received here to the effect that the U.S. training ship Alert, which left this yard a few months ago, after having been thoroughly overhauled, may be expected back about the first of December to go out of commission, and that she will remain out for six months.

The steam engineering department is preparing to make new liners for both the middle pressure cylinders of the gunboat Yorktown, while both her high pressure cylinders are to be rebored.

Orders have been issued for the Solace to be undocked on Nov. 16. Her place will immediately be taken by the Petrel, which vessel is to be cleaned and painted.

The official statement of the amount of money expended at this yard in transforming the transport Grant into the dredge Chinook has just been made up, and shows that if the work had been carried out according to the original specifications \$57,776.91 would have been saved on the bid. With all the extra work which was authorized, however, the cost amounted to something more than \$18,000 below the appropriation of \$25,000 allowed. This saving of money certainly speaks well for the work done at the Mare Island yard.

The foundation of the Sailors' Club House, being erected in Vallejo, has been completed, and the first of the studdings were put up this week.

Mrs. F. B. Zahm on Nov. 11 entertained the members of the Young Ladies' Euchre Club, including Mrs. Kindeberger, Mrs. John Irwin, Mrs. Arthur MacArthur, Mrs. T. G. Roberts, Mrs. J. T. Miller and Mrs. R. M. Cutts, jr. Capt. and Mrs. B. F. Tilley returned the early part of this week from the springs, the trip having proved very beneficial to the Captain's health.

Lieut. Comdr. William Truxton and Pay Insptr. L. C. Kerr have returned from a couple of weeks' leave, which they spent at Paso Robles.

Mrs. W. H. Whiting on Nov. 14 gave a large card party at the San Francisco Naval Training Station, to which Mrs. F. H. Holmes, Mrs. Mary Turner, Mrs. F. B. Zahm and Mrs. C. B. T. Moore went down from this yard.

The distilling ship Iris, which has been on the Asiatic Station since 1898, arrived here last evening, after having encountered some pretty rough weather on the homeward trip. She was nine days making the trip. The surveys and estimates for repairs required on her are to be made up immediately.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas Ky., Nov. 14, 1903.

Major Bernard A. Byrne, 13th Cav., relieves Major N. P. Phister, 2d Inf., as recruiting officer at the 4th street recruiting station in Cincinnati on Nov. 16, and Major Phister, his wife and daughter have left their home in Tower place and taken apartments with Mrs. Sandford on Fort Thomas avenue until their departure for Fort Logan, where Major Phister will join his regiment.

Chaplain Orville J. Nave has gone to Tucson, Ariz., on a month's leave, and Rev. Mr. Barton of Asbury Chapel, Cold Springs, Ky., will conduct the Sunday evening services in the post chapel. Mrs. Nave is still in Tucson, called there by the serious illness of her son.

Capt. Hansford L. Threlkeld, 2d Inf., who is relieved from service at the recruiting office in Cincinnati, will leave shortly for the West with his wife for their new station. Capt. and Mrs. Threlkeld will be greatly missed by their friends at Fort Thomas and vicinity.

The report received here that during the coming year the 3d Infantry may leave for the Philippines is received with profound regret by outsiders. The 3d Regiment deserves all the good reputation it bears, and socially their departure would be in the nature of a calamity. It is to be hoped that the report will not be soon realized.

Lieut. S. C. Orchard left on Tuesday night for a two months' visit with relatives in Beaumont, Texas.

The open air concerts given by the 3d Infantry band are discontinued for this season. The indoor concerts by the orchestra will commence as soon as the work of remodeling the drill hall is completed.

Colonel Haskell is in receipt of a letter from Sergt. Frank Putnam, Co. H, 12th Inf., the regiment in which Colonel Haskell has seen so much service, stating that the newly organized garrison of the Army and Navy Union has been named "Col. Harry L. Haskell, Garrison No. 10." The 12th Infantry is stationed at Fort Duchesne, Utah.

Miss DeWitte, daughter of General DeWitte, is the guest of Mrs. H. L. Haskell.

On Thursday, Nov. 12, Mrs. Shockley of Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, Ohio, gave a box party at the Walnut theater to see "Princess Chic" in honor of Mrs. Clay of Birmingham, Ala., and Miss Gregory of Washington. The other guests were Mrs. Maury Nichols, Mrs. W. R. Sample and Mrs. Paul Giddings of Fort Thomas.

Mrs. Greve of Cincinnati gave a luncheon on Friday in honor of Miss Gregory. The guests were Mrs. H. L. Haskell, Mrs. Maury Nichols and Mrs. F. R. Day of

Fort Thomas, and Mrs. Ferriss of Walnut Hill, Cincinnati.

Col. and Mrs. H. L. Haskell's beautiful home was lavishly decorated with pink roses for the reception of the regimental bride. Mrs. Haskell wore a handsome black and white French gown; her bouquet was of English violets. Mrs. Jackson's wedding gown was exquisite, being of cream peau de soie, with a bertha of point lace; she wore diamonds. Mrs. Ragsdale's wedding gown was of chiffon; her ornaments were pearl medallions and she carried a shower bouquet of bride roses. Miss Gregory wore turquoise panne satin with beautiful lace; her ornaments were turquoise and pearls and she carried an armful of bridesmaid roses. Miss DeWitt wore a charming gown of pale blue embroidered chiffon. Miss Isabel Smith wore white satin embroidered in pearls with bertha of duchesse lace. The punch table in the dining room was attractively decorated with Japanese embroidered linen, the colors pink and green. The centerpiece was a mass of pink roses. Mrs. Maury Nichols served champagne punch during the reception. She wore pale blue chiffon trimmed in garlands of pink roses, beautiful jewels of diamonds and pearls.

Miss Gregory, who has been the guest of her cousins, Capt. and Mrs. Nichols, since August, leaves on Monday, the sixteenth, for her home in Washington. No visitor at the post has ever made warmer friends. She will be sincerely missed. On Monday Capt. John W. Barker gave a luncheon for Miss Gregory at the Queen City club in Cincinnati. The favors were American beauty roses. Mrs. Nichols chaperoned the party.

Mrs. Sample has issued invitations for a luncheon on Tuesday, in honor of her sister, Mrs. Clay. Capt. and Mrs. Day have issued invitations for a dinner on Thanksgiving evening at seven o'clock. Covers are to be laid for twelve.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 16, 1903.

The members and honorary members of the Philomathean Club enjoyed a social afternoon Wednesday, Nov. 11, at the home of Mrs. W. K. Jones at Fort Leavenworth. Book representations was the entertainment and the prize was awarded to Miss Louise Ritchey.

Mrs. C. F. Flagler has returned to the post from Washington after a two months' visit with relatives. Miss Genevieve Fenton, who has been spending some weeks with her sister, Mrs. E. B. Ryan of the city, has returned to the post and is with Capt. and Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers. Mrs. William A. Austin has returned to Fort Riley after a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Atwood.

General Bell, commandant at Fort Leavenworth, with Colonel Duncan and Captain Davis, attended the Knife and Fork Club on Friday night, Nov. 13, in Kansas City. General Bell addressed the club on the subject of the Philippines. Col. A. L. Wagner was a guest at a dinner of the Loyal Legion at the Coats House in Kansas City Saturday night, and was the principal speaker of the evening. Major McLaughlin, of the Federal prison, also attended the dinner of the Loyal Legion.

The 29th Battery, Field Art., is now in the new quarters just west of the other Artillery quarters.

During the visit of Mrs. Millsbaugh, wife of Bishop Millsbaugh, at the post last week, a branch of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Episcopal church was organized among the ladies of the garrison. Mrs. Hoff was elected president, Mrs. Bell vice president, Mrs. Boniface secretary, and Mrs. Raymond treasurer. The first meeting was held at Colonel Hoff's home, Saturday afternoon.

Capt. D. W. Ryther, 6th Inf., and family left Nov. 1 for Sacramento, Cal., the Captain being assigned to the recruiting service for a term of two years.

The Haskell Indian School's second football team was defeated by the Fort Leavenworth team Saturday afternoon at League Park, by a score of 11 to 0.

A large stand is being erected on the West End parade grounds for the purpose of photographing the 6th Infantry. The 6th Infantry band is giving concerts at Grant monument daily and will continue to do so until it becomes too cold for the members of the band to play out of doors.

The work of putting down new sidewalks is being rapidly pushed forward so as to have the most of it finished before cold weather sets in. Men are now at work in front of Colonel Duncan's quarters and will, by the end of the week, have the sidewalk along that thoroughfare completed.

The few members of D Company displayed a great deal of foresight in placing the sign which read "Welcome Home" upon the porch of the barracks when the troops returned from Fort Riley.

Colonel N. Raspopoff, the Russian military attaché, was much impressed with the new Infantry barracks and pronounced them the finest ones in the world. The barracks have baths, steam heat, gymnasium, a modern kitchen, and each provides sleeping room for 130 men. Next month electric lights will be installed.

A prairie fire started north-west of the garrison last Friday night. It was getting into the timber and fallen leaves when a detail of twenty men from company K, 6th Inf., left their barracks and put the fire out.

The Artillery and Cavalry horses will not be used this week. Not a single sick man or animal was reported with the two Artillery batteries at the end of their long march from Fort Riley.

Chaplain John A. Randolph is home from a brief visit to Lawrence, Kansas. Capt. Milton F. Davis, secretary of the Staff College, was a visitor in Kansas City, Mo., Saturday.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Nov. 17, 1903.

Assistant Secretary of War Robert Shaw Oliver, accompanied by Brig. Gen. Wallace F. Randolph, Chief of Artillery and his aide, Capt. Herbert G. Millar, Art. Corps, made an official visit to the post on Tuesday and Wednesday to witness Captain Barrette's section of student officers conduct target practice. The practice is the completion of the course in pure artillery and marks the student's ability properly to carry out the principles of fire control. All the guns were manned at once and directed by the fire commander, concentrated their fire on four targets which represented the leading types of battleship of England, France, Germany and Italy. The simulated fleet entered the harbor in column and were attacked at long range by the mortars and 12-inch guns. As the range decreased the smaller calibers opened fire and the excellent per cent. of hits would have sunk the fleet several times over. Before the beginning of the practice General Oliver was tendered a review of the troops and a salute of fifteen guns.

Mr. Thomas A. Fisher and wife of Alexandria, Va., were the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. C. L. Fisher over Sunday. Among the visitors about the post this week were Capt. Thomas D. Walker, Revenue Cutter Service; Lieut. A. Althouse, U.S.N.; Dr. Clarence Morris, U.S.R.C. Gresham; Lieut. W. R. Coyle, U.S.M.C.; Captain Leutze, U.S.N.; Capt. J. F. Howell, A.C. Dr. L. W. Hotchkiss of New York City was the guest of Lieut. C. C. Carter, A.C. Lieut. J. O. Steger, A.C., was showing Mr. S. V. Whitehurst of Richmond about the post.

The post school officers have passed their exams in telephone, telegraph and storage batteries and are wearing broad smiles of satisfaction.

As the football season is nearing its close, the enthusiasm is increasing accordingly. The post team is nursing itself back into shape after the Baltimore game

and have been taking things easy, but the officers' team has been grinding at it regularly. On Tuesday it played a practice game with the team from the U.S.S. Hartford, and the next day a good hard one with the post team, though for short halves. Lieutenants Steger and Marshall were knocked out, but not seriously. Every evening the team was out and usually up against something, too much practice in fact, for in the Saturday game with the Norfolk Athletic Association at Norfolk the officers showed weakness because of the pummeling they had had all the week. The officers playing and subs. were: Wilson, center; Merriam, Locke, Mitchell, Bryson, as guards; Embick, Brown, tackles; Dice, Stevens, Hansell, end; Reed, Rosebeck and Marshall, halves; Votten, quarter, and Stopford and Monroe, full. Reed had some tendons torn loose in his ankles that will hold him for a while on the bench. The play was pretty clean. Both teams played a strong offensive game, but both were weak on the defense. The only goal made by the officers took but eight minutes. Votten kicked goal. The Norfolk team were big fellows and knew the game. Johnson, their quarter and captain of this year's V.M.I. team, won the game for them. Our officers are pulling themselves together for another try at them.

Theater parties are becoming the thing, and the good companies coming to Norfolk and Newport News makes it very pleasant at convenient. Lieut. F. H. Lomax gave a box party on Wednesday, to see Lewis Morrison, in honor of his promotion.

FOURTH INFANTRY FIELD DAY.

Bulan, Sorsogan Province, Luzon, Oct. 4, 1903.

The 4th Infantry had a grand field day at Bulan, with the following events and winners: 100-yards dash, open, Private Bieler 1st, Cook Deakle 2d, time 11 1-5 seconds; 100-yards dash, men with 20 years' service or over, Sergeant McLaughlin 1st, Corporal Cullman 2d, 12 seconds; putting 16-lb. shot, Cook Deakle 1st, Private Harris 2d, 37 ft. 4 in.; potato race, Private Bieler 1st, Cook Deakle 2d, 2 min. 43 sec.; running high jump, Private Bryan 1st, 5 ft. 3 in.; Private Deford 2d; wheelbarrow race, Private Bryan 1st, Private Harris 2d; swimming race, 200 yards, Corporal Cullman 1st, Private Crawford 2d, 3 min. 46 sec.

In addition to the above the officers donated liberal prizes for native races. The day closed with a baseball game between the "God's Country" vs. Bulans, and resulted in a victory to the former, score 11-8. Lieut. R. E. Frith and Asst. Surgeon G. H. Scott were official judges, Lieut. E. J. Bloom official timer, Corporal Roberts clerk, and Corporal Cullman starter.

Contract Surgeon Chaytor has departed from Bulan en route to the United States, having been granted three months' leave after long service in the Philippines. Surgeon Scott having arrived here and assumed charge of the post hospital.

Capt. D. E. Holley, wife and charming daughter, paid the officers here a final visit. He is en route to the United States to take a two years' detail upon recruiting duty. The Captain and family will be greatly missed from Sorsogan, when the Captain has been in command of the district, and he and his family have endeared themselves to all who had the good fortune to meet them.

BRONGON.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, O., Nov. 16, 1903.

Friday evening, Nov. 7, Col. Alfred Reynolds and his daughter gave a delightful reception with dancing. The hall was charmingly decorated with palms and flags and an orchestra from the city furnished pleasing music. Between ten and eleven a dainty luncheon was served on small tables placed around the hall. There were a number of guests present from the city.

Capt. R. C. Langdon, 3d Inf., gave a dinner Monday evening, Nov. 9, in honor of Miss Seebree-Smith of Leavenworth. The table was tastefully decorated with ribbons representing the three principal corps, blue, red, and yellow. Other guests were Mrs. B. E. Eldridge, Miss Mary J. Eldridge, Lieut. R. I. Rees and Lieut. A. M. Pardee.

Miss Elizabeth J. Hodges, who has been visiting Mrs. Bogardus Eldridge, left for her home in Annapolis, Md., on Nov. 7. Lieut. A. F. Ahrends, 30th Inf., returned from his home in Indiana after a few days' leave, on Nov. 11. Lieut. Clarence B. Nottles, 29th Inf., returned after a leave from his home in the South. Capt. J. H. McRae and Lieut. W. C. Stone, 3d Inf., are back from a trip to the West with recruits.

The officers of the post gave a pleasant hop Saturday evening, Nov. 14. A number of guests from Columbus were present. Chaplain David L. Fleming held services in the post hall Sunday morning and afternoon.

Miss Seebree-Smith, who has been visiting Mrs. Bogardus Eldridge, left for Leavenworth, Kas., Monday, Nov. 16.

Mrs. J. H. McRae gave a dinner to the bachelors of the 3d Saturday evening, Nov. 7.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Nov. 12, 1903.

Capt. and Mrs. David DuB. Gaillard entertained at a large card party Friday last. There were eight tables and high five was played until a late hour, when a dainty supper was served. On Wednesday Lieut. and Mrs. W. P. Screws gave a pleasant card party to a number of their friends in the garrison.

Major and Mrs. Robert K. Evans leave Friday for Washington, where they will be the guests of Mrs. Isham Hornsby, mother of Mrs. Evans. The latter will spend the winter in Washington, while Major Evans expects to return to Vancouver Barracks at the end of a month or six weeks. During his temporary absence Captain Gaillard will take charge of the Adjutant General's Office.

Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Murphy arrived this week from San Francisco to visit Lieutenant Murphy's parents, Major and Mrs. John Murphy, of Portland. A pleasant informal reception was given by them in honor of the young bride on Thursday afternoon. Lieut. and Mrs. Murphy will leave Monday for their new station, Fort Russell.

Col. and Mrs. Huston will open the usual Friday night hop with an informal german, in which Lieutenant Screws and Captain Helms will lead. Invitations are out for a card party to be given by Major and Mrs. Feibiger Thursday next.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Nov. 16, 1903.

Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, on her arrival in Paris, France, found her sister, Mrs. Potter Palmer, who was reported so ill, much better. Mrs. Grant will not return to Texas until spring.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Cyrus S. Roberts intended to have the wedding of their daughter, Laura, to Lieutenant Campbell at the church in San Antonio, but owing to the quarantine and the serious illness of the bride, the marriage took place at Captain Roberts' quarters, No. 14, Lower Post. It was witnessed by only her most intimate friends. Before the wedding Gen. and Mrs. Roberts were called to Mexico to the sick bed of their son, consequently they were absent from the wedding. Lieut. and Mrs. Tillman Campbell will be at home at No. 38, after Dec. 11. Capt. David P. Cordray, 26th Inf.,

who has been recruiting officer at Fort Logan, Col., returned to the post Sunday last.

Major Charles E. Kilbourne, paymaster, will not come to the post until after the quarantine is lifted which is feared will not be until January. Everyone is waiting for frost, but judging from the heat now (30 in the shade), Jack Frost will reach here late.

General Grant and Major Mason made a trip to "Camp Constance" to ascertain the progress made at target practice. They broke quarantine and traveled, true Army style, by ambulance with four mules. General Grant has decided not to remove the troops from Fort McIntosh on account of yellow fever. Some time ago three soldiers broke quarantine and contracted fever in the city. No deaths are expected and no cases are in the garrison, and the three men are convalescent.

All the porches at the upper post are being painted and repaired and extensive repairs are to be made. The roses and violets have bloomed themselves to death and are to be replanted.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. True entertained General Grant and Capt. and Mrs. Bootes at dinner Friday night. The post hop was enjoyed by the young people Friday night in the post hall. Thursday was "Club Night," and many attended. Billiards, dancing and cards formed the entertainments.

Miss Florence Taylor entertained at a ghost party Wednesday night. Those present were all the young people of both garrisons.

The one case of yellow fever reported at the post (a private in the 2d Battalion, Captain Hinds'), is well and has been restored to duty.

Lieut. Fred Doyle, Art. Corps, who has been granted two months' leave, starts for the North to-day, and will visit Washington, New York and Boston, the last being his home.

SOME NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

A board of officers of the N.G.N.Y. to consider the general militia law of the United States, recommended by the War Department, and proposed amendments to the present Military Code of the State is convened to meet at such time and place as may be designated by the President of the Board, and will render a report of its work as soon as practicable to the Adjutant General for the Governor. Such board shall continue as an advisory board to the Adjutant General upon such matters as may be placed before it for consideration. Detail for the board: Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, Col. Joseph G. Story, Samuel M. Welch, Daniel Appleton, James H. Lloyd, Edward E. Britton, William Henry Chapin, Frederick Phisterer, Lieut. Col. William W. Ladd and N. B. Thurston, Major William G. Bissell, Lieut. Comdr. Alfred Brooks Fry, Major Charles G. Clemmshaw, and Capt. Bleeker Bangs.

We have received interesting reports on an inspection of the Pennsylvania National Guard, under the new militia bill, by Lieut. Col. W. Howe and Major D. C. Pearson, U.S.A., which we reserve for another week.

The commanding officer 3d Infantry, Connecticut N.G., has been ordered to make a careful investigation of the reported accidental discharge of a rifle in the State Armory, New Haven. Commandants of organizations are directed to inspect or have inspected, the gun of every enlisted man both before and after drill, and to see that none has on or about his person either ball or blank cartridges.

A review of the 9th N.Y. will be held in its armory on Friday evening, Dec. 4.

Ex-Capt. J. Mayhew Wainwright, of the 12th N.Y., has been unanimously elected lieutenant colonel of that command vice Judson, resigned, and the regiment has secured a competent and energetic young officer. Lieutenant colonel elect Judson served with the 12th Volunteers during the war with Spain, and had previously been adjutant of the regiment under Colonels Dowd and Butt.

Companies G. A. and F. of the 12th N.Y., will hold a battalion review and dance at the armory on Tuesday evening, Dec. 15. These companies are commanded respectively by Captains Benard, Parker and Winthrop. The fall games and reception will be held at the armory on Monday evening, Dec. 14. There are nine events open to all amateurs, four events open to members of the regiment, and handsome prizes will be awarded to the first, second and third in each event. Entries close at the armory Dec. 3. There will be dancing after the games.

Adjutant General Gyger, of Ohio, has published officially extracts from the paper read by Capt. O. M. Lissak, U.S.A., on the Army magazine rifle before the annual convention of the Inter-State National Guard Association at Columbus, Ohio, last May.

The rifle range of the Ohio National Guard at Newark with the addition of a little more acreage will secure a range for the State of from 1,000 yards down to 200. This would give Ohio an excellent target range for long, mid and short ranges and the high bank near Racoon Creek would make an excellent backdrop for the nickel-jacketed bullets. Steps will at once be taken to secure the extreme range. Illinois is already in the field for securing the match for the National Trophy, and Ohio will also probably make a bid for the honor.

A review of the 2d N.Y. has been tendered to Colonel Austen, of the 13th N.Y., for Saturday evening, Dec. 5.

The 14th N.Y. will parade for drill and parade at its armory on the evening of Nov. 27. Dancing will follow.

Major Gen. William A. Bancroft, Massachusetts militia, in a recent lecture before the Non-Commissioned Officers' Association of the 1st Heavy Artillery, said "that a militiaman should know how to exist, how to fight and should have general information," and that under these three heads are indicated some, though, of course, not all, subjects that may be studied. "Under power to exist he should know about camp sanitation, preparation of food and drink; camp or police guard duty; personal habits; erection of shelters; use of clothing; general care of health, etc. Under power to fight, he should know about drill; discipline; knowledge of weapon; skill in use of weapon, (marksmanship); how to march; care of feet; selection of resting place, either camp site or bivouac; hasty entrenchments, and field engineering; knowledge of ground; estimating distance; sketching; grand guard duty; including outposts, advance and rear guards; signaling, etc. Under general information, he should study U.S. Regulations, military law and court-martial, customs of service, relation of military to civil authorities, flags of truce, care of prisoners, purchase of supplies, etc., and military bookkeeping."

The following are the figures of the annual muster of Squadron A of New York at Van Cortlandt Park:

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
F. S. and N. C. S.	18	3	= 21
Hospital Corps	7	0	= 7
Troop I	65	9	= 74
Troop II	66	5	= 71
Troop III	71	4	= 75
	225	21	= 246

Six fine tennis courts have been laid out on the splendid drill floor of the 9th N.G.N.Y., in its armory, 14th street near 6th avenue, New York city, which can be used in the day time when the floor is not needed for drilling. The floor of the 9th offers exceptional advantages for tennis playing, as well as for drilling, and there is ample light and every accommodation for players. The regiment has qualified at Creedmoor this season 10 distinguished experts, 15 experts, 41 sharpshooters and 472 marksmen.

PROJECT FOR A U.S. MILITARY SCHOOL IN 1777.

BY EDWARD S. HOLDEN.

Capt. H. M. Reeve, of the General Staff, has lately sent to the library U.S.M.A. a copy of a letter and memoir addressed by Chevalier Floberque de la Rocatelle to General Washington, on the subject of the organization of the Engineer and Artillery forces of the United States Army and of a military school. The letter is dated Aug. 5, 1777. The original is in the Washington MSS., volume 6, page 208, at the library of Congress. If it were not illegible in many places, through age, it might be given in full, in French. Under the circumstances I have made an abstract of the memoir in English.

The long letter is, in many parts, a repetition of the memoir. It recites the services of M. de la Rocatelle and concludes by asking if Congress will appoint him to direct a military school; and whether an advance of salary can be made to enable him to come to America with one wife, three daughters and one son. Shall he bring, he asks, a teacher of mathematics, one of drawing, a master stone-cutter and a master-carpenter for the school? Books and instruments will also be required; he is ready to buy them in France.

The Chevalier's memoir begins by a criticism of the organization of the French army, of the double functions of officers, etc. He would make one corps instead of the seven of the French army, who do the duties of 1st engineers, 2d fortress artilleryman, 3d artificers, 4th miners, 5th sappers, 6th geographical engineers, 7th engineers of roads and bridges. He would form of all these a corps of artillerymen and engineers. A corps of bombardiers and cannoners should be also organized. Its duties would be to serve the artillery pieces, to construct batteries, etc. Both the corps above described would, in time of peace, be in garrison at the place where the military academy was situated. Paragraph third of the letter recites in detail the duties of officers of engineers, especially in time of peace, and paragraph fourth gives their duties in time of war. Paragraph fifth summarizes matters that it is essential for Congress and the General-in-Chief to consider in order to successfully defend the country. Paragraph sixth recites that only so many foreigners as are absolutely needed should be enrolled in the Army of the United States. Paragraph seventh begins as follows: "Il est donc nécessaire de former une académie d'instruction pour que les sujets de seize à dix-huit ans, que le Congrès aura choisis pour y être formés, et apprendre la théorie dont le numération est au préambule du présent mémoire (sic). Il faut que le régiment attaché au Corps du Génie et d'artillerie y soit en garrison, ainsi que le régiment de canoniers et bombardiers pour l'instruction des dits sujets qui pourrions remplacer les places qui viendront à vacquer dans ces deux régiments. Ils y apprendront en outre la pratique d'un bon ingénieur, savoir."

Here follow eight MSS. pages giving in the minutest detail the special duties of an engineer in peace and war just as they might have been copied from the table of contents of any treatise on fortification and petite guerre. From this point forward the cadet and the military school are forgotten.

The letter is of interest as it shows that the formation of a military academy was early brought to Washington's attention by foreigners. Col. Henry Knox was, however, first in the field by his proposals of May 16, Sept. 23, Sept. 25 and Sept. 27, 1776. In the latter he advocates the establishment of a military academy on substantially the same plan as that of Woolwich, and after 26 years of experiments, many of which were almost fruitless, an academy of precisely that sort was finally founded in 1802.

The Library, U.S.M.A., Oct. 28, 1903.

NAVAL UNIFORMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue of September 5, an enlisted man of the Navy writes: "I wish you would agitate the question of new uniforms for the enlisted personnel of the Navy." He states that "we are all sick and tired of this century-old out-of-date uniform," but where is the proof of this? The older men of the Service find no objection to the uniform they have worn and honored so long and would certainly look upon any change of cut or style with greater regret than they did on the abolition of the "grog" ration. Character is not determined by the uniform, but by the wearer of it. If he is seen on the public streets and about saloons drunk he disgraces not only himself, but the uniform. An evening dress, or other style of clothing would be equally brought into disrepute if treated in the same manner, as has been shown in the case of the Seely dinner.

Few of us care what kind of a uniform we wear "on board ship," and most of us are glad to wear the uniform which has been handed down to us for years. Many of us can testify with pleasure to the favorable comments of foreign military and naval officers upon the cleanliness, neatness and cut of our present uniform, and the excellent behavior of most of our blue jackets while on shore leave.

"A new dress will encourage enlistments," etc. Does the writer mean that the man who comes into the Navy for a new suit of clothes makes a better Navy? The American bluejackets are now above the average in intelligence, and they have never found the uniform driving them to saloons or other low dives against their will. The uniform for all enlisted men should be established by an act of Congress in order that we may not be subjected to the many changes in small details, according to the whims of pay officers. Let the general character and style of the uniform remain as it is.

AN ENLISTED MAN.

SHORTER SERVICE FOR RETIREMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The spirit of fair play suggests that old soldiers should not be required to wait until they are dead to receive justice. Costly cemeteries and memorials are well enough in their way, but they do not help the living veterans who are required to wait thirty years for retirement, a period which almost equals the average life of a generation. The lives of the officers may be dull and hard enough, yet their lot is a Sybarite's bed of roses compared to that of the enlisted man. Ask the old company commander, who has stood side by side with his men on all occasions, in the field and in camp and garrison, and

he will tell you this is too much to expect of any man. This is not asking for pity or mercy, but pure justice. Reduce the service for retirement to twenty-five years; do away with the double time system in foreign service, but let the twenty per cent. increase of pay continue; have all branches of the Service take their turn in foreign stations, with favor to none.

STEP.

PARKER'S AMMUNITION OUTFIT.

Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Nov. 11, 1903.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In a circular sent out to the Infantry Board to field officers of Infantry (by order), the statement is made that my outfit provides an emergency supply of ammunition of five thousand rounds. I furnished this data in August, and it was then correct; but further experiments enabled me to make this supply nine thousand rounds. It is absolutely certain, now, and proven by severe tests, under conditions as severe as those of any campaign in which I have taken part, that the 9,000 rounds and gun can be always made available by the outfit described in the above mentioned circular wherever infantry can go to use the ammunition. I state this for the information of those officers to whom that circular was addressed, that they may consider it in forming their opinions.

JOHN H. PARKER, Capt. 28th Inf.

OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

Col. Edward Vollrath, 8th Regiment, Ohio National Guard, has submitted a report as to the participation of his command in the Army maneuvers at West Point, Ky., Sept. 30 to Oct. 11 last. The regiment was assigned to the 4th Brigade under command of Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., and after giving an interesting account of the operations Colonel Vollrath tells us that the lessons taught by the experience of these maneuvers are most valuable to the regiment and must have a decided effect upon the future of the Guard in this State. To secure proper results the men must be thoroughly equipped. This means a complete outfit of the service uniform as well as the blue. Moreover, when men are placed in battle formation in a pouring rain, cross plowed fields and advance through thickets that even tore the leggings from their limbs, their clothing should all be furnished by the State. This should include the blue shirt and two pairs of shoes of Government standard. Sibley stoves should not be overlooked at another encampment of this kind. The lateness of the season made some of the nights cool. Some of the days, too, were very chilly and the comfort of the men would have been enhanced not a little by the presence of the stoves in the tents. All officers should be provided with the olive drab uniform. If puttees are worn instead of canvas leggings they should be used with a hightop congress shoe. The experience with the puttees has not been very satisfactory. When worn with a lace shoe, they afford no protection to the foot as against rain or water, while only moderate use in bad weather stains them beyond recovery. All mounted officers should wear boots.

The discipline of the men throughout this tour of duty was good. It was noticeable, however, that the presence of a goodly number of raw recruits interfered at times with the accuracy of drill and particularly with fire discipline. Green men should never be taken to an encampment like this. They not only become an encumbrance upon the hands of the officers because of the constant attention required to keep them in place, but are a constant menace to the discipline of the command during maneuvers and particularly upon the firing line.

The course of study prescribed for the officers of the Ohio National Guard should be extended to include not only the Drill Regulations and Guard Manual, but special stress should be laid upon target practice and a knowledge of the regulations governing small arms firing, the principles governing security and information in connection with an army in the field, elements of field engineering and also topography. Especial stress, however, is laid upon the absolute need of a thorough acquaintance with the requirements of fire discipline, principles for determining the best positions, offensive and defensive, and an intimate acquaintance with Wagner's "Security and Information." The time of the annual State encampments should be devoted largely to field maneuvers. The regiment was thoroughly drilled under the Drill Regulations, but it lacked experience on the part of its officers in the feature of field maneuvers. This lack of experience is common throughout the Ohio National Guard. The same might be said of other National Guard organizations at West Point. In view of all circumstances the regiment acquitted itself in a commendable manner. Mistakes were made as was only natural, for they went there to learn. There were also others. The efficient work done by the field and staff, as well as the line officers is commended in this report. The adjutant's work was never better handled. Even the chaplain accompanied the troops into the field. The health of the command was excellent throughout. Barring a few attacks of cramps and bowel disturbance incidental to the exposure suffered by the troops, there was no sickness among the men. The regimental hospital had a total of but three patients as occupants during the entire encampment.

CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD.

Lieut. Col. John A. Koster, Division Inspector of the California National Guard, has rendered an interesting report upon the annual inspection and muster for 1903.

He states that on Aug. 1 last the National Guard of the State was composed of three brigades, comprising one regiment of Infantry of eight companies, three regiments each of nine companies, one regiment of twelve companies, one battalion of Artillery of four companies, three Signal Corps, four troops of Cavalry, and six sanitary detachments, aggregating 48 general officers and general staff, 92 Signal Corps, 218 Cavalry, 283 Artillery, 2,737 Infantry, 88 Sanitary Corps, aggregating 3,471 officers and men.

"Major E. E. Hardin, 7th U.S. Inf.," says Colonel Koster, "having been detailed to furnish the War Department with certain data relative to the National Guard of this State, participated in all the inspections. Major Hardin is no doubt specially fitted for this duty, as his experience with National Guard affairs is perhaps greater than that of the majority of the officers of the Regular Service. Both Major Schmitt and I thoroughly appreciate the assistance gained from Major Hardin's presence, and the many valuable suggestions received from him. It is a matter of regret that his services with this organization should terminate here."

Colonel Koster in his report which is a most thorough and lengthy one, is fearless in his criticism, and we give herewith the following extracts from it.

"Careful investigation among the field and line officers of the respective regiments develops the fact that at no time since the last annual inspection and muster have the organizations composing the different brigades been visited by their respective brigade commander or his representative."

"The lack of systematic theoretical instruction for off-

cers and N.C.O. is very apparent throughout the entire division. Recruits are not systematically and properly taught. The practice of permitting recruits to appear in ranks, should be forbidden.

"The officers of the National Guard are generally of good average intelligence and conscientious in the performance of their military duties. The responsibility of their positions as such is, however, frequently not sufficiently appreciated. The enlisted men are usually of an excellent quality, coming from a desirable class of the population. Under the guidance of proper officers, they would certainly prove themselves splendid soldiers and a credit to the Service."

"It is very noticeable, and a matter of regret, that the attitude of the labor organizations is antagonistic to the National Guard. This antagonism certainly deprives the Service of a very desirable class of men."

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Nov. 14, 1903.

Rear Admiral George W. Melville, U.S.N., visited El Paso last week for a few hours on his return from Mexico, where he is interested in some mines. Thirty recruits arrived at the first of last week from Columbus, Ohio, in command of Capt. James H. McRae, 12th Inf.

Capt. and Mrs. H. J. May, U.S.A., are in El Paso visiting their daughter, Mrs. Ed. Sinks, wife of Dr. Sinks, of El Paso.

Five picked men from the different companies had a firing contest last week for a purse of \$20, and the team from Company M carried off the prize.

The Texas provisional regiment returned from the maneuvers at Fort Riley last week. Gen. Luther R. Hare, U.S.A., retired, accompanied them on their trip to Riley. Capt. Glenn H. Davis, 12th Inf., has relieved Lieut. David H. Bower as exchange officer.

Corpl. Harry Newland, 12th Inf., struck Private Ralph Rahpgeus a blow, which resulted in the death of the latter. Rahpgeus had been drinking and attacked Newland with a rifle when the latter struck him in self defense. Newland was exonerated by the officers, but later on was arrested by the civil authorities as the trouble occurred off the reservation at the saloon just under the hill. He will, however, be released and completely cleared, as he was only acting in self defense under great provocation.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. H.—Co. D, 11th U.S. Inf., will leave Manila for the United States about Feb. 1, 1904.

A. H. G. P.—Write to the Honorable, the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D.C., through military channels.

OLD SOLDIER asks: Does service in the States during the Spanish-American War count double on retiring? Answer: No.

J. W.—It will, of course, be necessary for you to withdraw your deposit with the savings bank, and then re-deposit it with the nearest Army paymaster. It is not believed a paymaster will receive anything except currency or a certified check.

A. D. S.—You should address your inquiry to the Auditor for the War Department. He is the only one who can give an authoritative reply.

G. P. A.—You had better write to the Paymaster General for an authoritative decision in your case. He will be glad to furnish you with the information desired.

MAX asks: Is a retired officer of the Army required to pay a poll tax? He is not a civilian, and it seems that he ought not to be required to pay poll tax. Answer: If the laws of the State you reside in require a poll tax, you must pay it.

VET. asks when the examination required of veterans to enter the Army will be held? Answer: It is not known, but an examination will be held whenever a sufficient number of applications are received to warrant the appointment of a board for the purpose.

S. K. J. L.—You should study carefully the official Signal Corps manual, and also apply for information through military channels to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, Washington, D.C.

F. S.—The Santiago medals are now being distributed to the men alphabetically.

DISABILITY asks: I received my discharge from the Army a few days ago for disability in line of duty; I have applied for a pension. About what time may I reasonably expect to hear from it, and when may I expect it? (2). Do the pension authorities appoint a surgeon to examine the applicant? Answer: (1). It usually takes about three months from date of application. (2). Yes, or the Secretary of the Interior may request that an Army surgeon be detailed for the purpose.

X. X. X. asks: A man enlisted in May, 1899, and was sent to the Philippine Islands. He re-enlisted in September, 1902, and is in the States. He enlisted both times under a false name because he did not wish his people to know if he met with an accident while in the Philippines. He has always borne an excellent character, and would now like to have his original name restored him by the War Department. Would he be in any danger of being tried for fraudulent enlistment? Answer: Strictly speaking, no fraud is involved, and you can have your name changed by simply applying to the Adjutant General, with the necessary affidavits to support your statements.

S. T. & G. R.—If you have an honorable discharge from the National Guard, or in case you get the consent of your C.O. to be dropped provided you have not served your time, you can enlist in the Army or Marine Corps, provided you can pass the physical examination. Glasses, provided they remedy the defects of vision, are not necessarily a bar to enlistment. Business is not usually deemed a sufficient excuse for being discharged from the National Guard. Discharge by way of favor, however, is sometimes granted, especially if the applicant has a good record.

D. C. R.—See Army and Navy Journal of Nov. 7, page 252, for list of vessels under construction for the U.S. Navy. See also the July Navy Register for the other information you desire.

P. A. C.—Troops L and M, 2d Cav., will sail for Manila Jan. 1, and the 20th Infantry will sail for Manila Dec. 1, from San Francisco. See our table of Army Stations.

W. H. R.—The bill H.R. 834 (Mr. Esch) was given in full in our issue of Nov. 14, except Sec. 4, which was merely the formal clause attached to every bill of like sort, repealing "all laws or parts of laws" which would interfere with its enactment.

MAIL SCHEDULE FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

	Leaves	Arrives	Arrives
	San Fran'co	Hong Kong	Manila
Steamer	Nov. 18	.....	.....
Korea	Nov. 19	.....	.....
Sonoma	Nov. 25	.....	Dec. 23
Gaelic	Nov. 25	.....	Dec. 23
Transport	Dec. 1	.....	Dec. 23
Hong Kong Maru	Dec. 3	Jan. 2	Jan. 4
Ventura	Dec. 5	.....	.....
Peking	Dec. 12	Jan. 10	Jan. 12
China	Dec. 12
Doric	Dec. 22	Jan. 20	Jan. 22
Nippon Maru	Dec. 22	Jan. 22

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WEST POINT AND FORT RILEY MANEUVERS.

From the report of Lieut. Col. James Parker, A. G., published last week, we omitted the following paragraphs for want of room: "The site of the maneuvers at West Point, Kentucky, is particularly adapted for encampments and maneuvers of troops. A broad bottom on the Ohio River gives an opportunity to encamp with ease three or four or five times the number accommodated in October. This bottom land also, being level or slightly rolling, gives an opportunity to practice, in an elementary way, in open and unobstructed ground, where instruction is more easy than in a close terrain, tactical movements on the field of battle. It also affords exceptionally good ground for drills and reviews and target practice.

"The details of this country are shown in a most accurate manner in a map prepared by 2d Lieut. N. E. Bower, Corps of Engineers, for which, by the way, this officer deserves much credit. It will be seen, by studying this map, that a remarkable variety of terrain is afforded in these five or six miles square of territory. It is so well adapted for the purpose of maneuvers, so well situated in respect to the most popular portion of the Middle West, and for participation by a large force of the organized militia, and so advantageous in every way, that it is to be hoped that, in pursuance of its policy announced in the Act of Feb. 4, 1901, Congress will provide for its purchase as a maneuver ground during its next session.

"To discover the value of these maneuvers in teaching the art of war it is only necessary to take part in them. While many of the conditions are imaginative and unreal, yet, these maneuvers, if loyally carried out and no unfair advantage is taken in the game, throw light on hundred of things which in our minds have existed heretofore as nothing but theory. A great many erroneous notions are corrected or modified, the nature of most common errors which are liable to occur in war is brought home, and the observer thus stands in the position to guard against them in future.

"Some criticisms, however, were heard regarding the course of instruction. One was that it was not suffi-

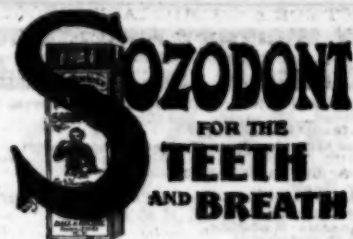
ciently progressive. Few militia regiments or Regular regiments are able at their stations to practice the attack against infantry. This is a tactical movement, which requires a space having 2,000 or 3,000 yards in depth. None of them had practiced it before arriving at the maneuver ground. In consequence the attacks, in some cases, resembled bush-wacking more than orderly movements.

"While at Fort Riley, Kas., I found that the Government, by having their hay cut by contract on the reservation, thus obtaining it at \$4 to \$5 per ton less than the ordinary market price, makes a saving of about \$10,000 a year on the cost of forage furnished the 1,000 animals located there. This feature should be taken into consideration in the purchase of such tracts. Ten thousand dollars may be considered interest at 3 1-3 per cent. of \$300,000. In addition to this saving at West Point, Ky., it would be the probable policy of the Government, after purchasing the tract, to rent the farms under certain conditions, in order that the country might be kept from growing up wild and in order that troops may be able to operate, as in time of war, over a cultivated country. The rent of these farms, in addition to the decreased price of forage, would go far towards making the transaction a profitable one for the Government.

"In addition to the 20,000 acres now offered at West Point, Ky., a tract of land adjoining this tract reaching in a southern direction as far as Vine Grove, consisting of 20,000 acres more, is offered, and it is believed options can be obtained at an average price of less than \$20 per acre. This would make the length of the tract about twelve miles and its width six miles. It would enable, in time of maneuvers, two camps to be formed—one at the northern end at West Point, Ky., and one at the southern end at Vine Grove, Ky."

BRITISH TRIBUTES TO AMERICAN VALOR.

Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, the new British ambassador to the United States, is a novelist as well as a diplomat, and his most successful story, "The Ruling Race," is characterized by a tribute to American valor which makes pleasing reading. The hero of "The Ruling Race" is Col. Henry Russell, of the British army, and the heroine is Helen Trevelyan, the daughter of a proud old family of Cornwall. Each is in love with the other, but neither is sure that the love is reciprocated. The truth dawns upon them in the finest chapter of the work. They are walking together, talking of nations and their fighting qualities. Helen doubts whether the English, in a great war, would still fight as in their twenty years' struggle with Napoleon. "I think it would break my heart," she says, "if we disgraced ourselves and gave in to an enemy, and sank as Spain and Holland have done." "Don't let those doubts come to you," Russell said, and as he spoke his head went up and his eyes were alight with enthusiasm. "Englishmen are the same as they always were—the best fighting race in the world; the only civilized race that really loves a fight. I should feel that there was nothing worth living for if I did not believe in the future of England. People talk of democracy not fighting. Was there ever any finer fighting since the world began than in the American war? Think how they set their teeth and stuck to it on both sides—Lincoln and Davis, and Grant and Sherman, and Jackson and Lee and the hundreds of thousands of men in the blue and gray who fell into line as the war went on. The fighting blood was just as strong in them as it was in their ancestors two hundred years ago. It warms my heart to read of them all, with their English names and English speech and English ways and dogged English pluck, and I feel as proud of the Stars and Stripes as I do of the Union Jack. I look forward to the time when all the empty places of the earth will



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be filled with Englishmen, banded together for good against the world."

Lieut. Col. F. N. Maude, of the British army, publishes an article on "The Evolution of Modern Strategy" in the United Service Magazine of London, in which he urges a more thorough study of the great object lessons of the American Civil War by those who would have England acquire the sound military knowledge necessary to her effective preparation for the next great conflict in which she shall engage. He points out that while the army with which Wellington triumphed at Waterloo was "only half war trained," its individual members were staunch, fearless and possessed an "almost indecent light-heartedness" which made them callous to everything but the desire to destroy their enemies. "These," says Colonel Maude, "are the bed-rock qualities which ultimately decide the fate of nations; though they cannot avert defeat, they are a guarantee of recuperation, and though I do not hesitate to prophesy defeats as bloody as those of Gettysburg, the Wilderness and Cold Harbor, I am convinced that the same strain in the blood that brought both Federals and Southerners to face the same chances of slaughter again and again after the battles I have named, will enable us to revise both our tactics and strategy in face of the enemy, only the number of such defeats and the cumulative misery of the nation will be in precise proportion to the intelligence we now show in preparing in advance for this, probably, final effort, for final it will be as regards the British Empire if we allow the war to end on any but our own terms."

The battleship Slava, one of the largest vessels in the Russian navy, has recently been successfully launched from the Baltic shipbuilding yard. The Kronstadt Viestnik publishes particulars of the new first class cruiser Oleg and second class cruiser Jemchug, which were launched at St. Petersburg on August 27. The length of the Oleg is 439.5 ft.; beam, 54 ft.; draught on an even keel, 20.7 ft.; displacement, 6,675 tons; engines, 19,500 h. p., supplied by 16 Norman boilers; speed, 23 knots. She will carry 36 guns, 12 of which will be 6-in.—four in two turrets, four in casemates, and four on deck; the remaining guns will be 2.95, 2.5, 1.85, and 1.45-in., and there will be three machine guns; her two torpedo tubes will be both submerged. She was laid down 21 months ago, and at the time of the launch 63.6 per cent. of her was completed. The length of the Jemchug over all is 364 ft. 9 1-4 in.; between perpendiculars, 347 ft. 9 1-4 in.; beam, 40 ft.; draught, 16 ft. 4 3-4 in.; displacement, 3,106 tons; engines, 17,000 h. p., supplied by 16 Yarrow boilers; speed, 24 knots; bunker capacity, 510 tons. Work on her was begun 22 months ago, and at the time of launching she was finished to the extent of 77.28 per cent. She will carry six 4.7-in., six 1.85-in., two 1.45-in. guns, and one 2 1-2-in. landing gun.

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BORN.

CALHOUN.—At New Orleans, La., Nov. 2, 1903, to the wife of Dr. Wm. W. Calhoun, late regimental surgeon, 9th U. S. Infantry, in Cuba, Philippine Islands and China, a daughter, Cleora Marie.

EDWARDS.—At Fort Riley, Kas., Nov. 16, to the wife of 2d Lieut. Frank B. Edwards, 4th Cav., a daughter.

FISKE.—To the wife of Passed Asst. Surg. Charles N. Fiske, U. S. N., at Upton, Mass., Nov. 15, a son, John Norman Fiske.

FRENCH.—At Fort McPherson, Ga., Nov. 16, to the wife of Major Francis H. French, 16th Inf., a daughter.

JONES.—At navy yard, Washington, D. C., Nov. 12, 1903, a son to the wife of Lieut. Horace W. Jones, U. S. N.

KIRKMAN.—At Fort Sill, O. T., Nov. 13, 1903, a son, to the wife of Lieut. Hugh Kirkman, 8th U. S. Inf.

WALKER.—At Hong Kong, China, Nov. 14, 1903, to the wife of William Bradley Walker, of the Standard Oil Company, a son. Mrs. Walker is Edith Goodman, daughter of Major T. C. Goodman, paymaster, U. S. A.

MARRIED.

BETTISON-SMYTH.—At Haverford, Penn., Oct. 27, 1903, by the Rev. Herbert Shipman, chaplain, U. S. M. A., Miss Marion Smyth and Lieut. William Reese Bettison, Art. Corps, U. S. A.

BIDDLE-MILLER.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 17, 1903, Lieut. David H. Biddle, 6th U. S. Cav., and Miss Marie L. M. Miller.

BROOKES-LYMAN.—At Washington, D. C., Nov. 11, 1903, Mr. Charles Fox Brookes and Miss Mary Kerr Lyman, daughter of the late Lieut. Charles H. Lyman, U. S. N.

COOK-BAIN.—At Portsmouth, Va., Nov. 11, 1903, Surg. Frank Clarendon Cook, U. S. N., son of Rear Admiral Francis A. Cook, U. S. N., retired, and Miss Eugenia Murdaugh Bain.

ELLIS-TILGHMAN.—At New York city, Nov. 12, 1903, Lieut. Mark St. C. Ellis, U. S. N., and Mrs. Elizabeth M. Tilghman, of Greenwich, Conn.

HAYDEN-JOHNSON.—At Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 20, 1903, Lieut. Ralph N. Hayden, 7th U. S. Cav., and Miss Frances Johnson.

HYSKELL-HARVEY.—At Chicago, Ill., Nov. 13, 1903, Mr. Roy Hyskell and Miss Atella Clara Harvey, daughter of Col. Philip F. Harvey, Asst. Surg. Gen., U. S. A. No cards.

KANE-WALL.—On Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1903, at St. Leo's Rectory, New York City, by Father Ducey, Francesca Josephine, daughter of the late Michael W. Wall, to Francis Henley Kane, son of Capt. T. F. Kane, U. S. N.

MILLER-COFFIN.—At Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 4, 1903, Lieut. Troup Miller, 7th U. S. Cav., and Miss Rosa Coffin.

MITCHELL-HIGGINS.—At Chicago, Ill., Nov. 11, 1903, Lieut. Harry Davis Mitchell, 2d U. S. Inf., and Miss Iva Glenn Higgins.

NELLY-CRAIG.—At All Saints' Church, Omaha, Neb., Nov. 16, 1903, Lieut. Henry Meredith Nelly, 20th Inf., and Miss Blanche Rollins Craig, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Craig.

TILTON-CALDWELL.—At Baltimore, Md., Nov. 11, 1903, Lieut. Palmer Tilton, U. S. A., retired, and Miss R. Florence Caldwell.

TROWBRIDGE-HARTSUFF.—At Detroit, Mich., Nov. 10, 1903, Mr. L. S. Trowbridge, Jr., and Miss Mabel W. Hartsuff, daughter of Col. A. Hartsuff, U. S. A., and Mrs. Hartsuff.

DIED.

DAVIS.—At St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 2, 1903, Mrs. Carrol M. Davis, sister of Major Samuel Reber, U. S. A.

de KRAFFT.—At Washington, D. C., Nov. 12, 1903, Elizabeth S. de Krafft, widow of Rear Admiral J. C. P. de Krafft, U. S. N.

EAKIN.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 13, Capt. and Brevet Major Chandler P. Eakin, U. S. A., retired, in the 67th year of his age.

GRAHAM.—At Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 15, 1903, Capt. William R. Graham, Pay Department, U. S. A.

PALMER.—At San Rafael, Cal., Nov. 11, 1903, Mrs. Palmer, wife of Col. C. D. Palmer, late captain, Q. M. Dept., U. S. A., and daughter of Major and Mrs. W. E. Birkheimer, Art. Corps.

ROESSLER.—At Portland, Me., Nov. 6, 1903, Nathan Kellogg, son of Major S. W. and Susan E. Roessler, aged 15 years, 2 months, 9 days. Interment at Saugerties, N. Y.

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SCOTT.—At Leech Lake Agency, Minn., Nov. 10, 1903, of heart failure Julia Lynde Scott, wife of Major G. L. Scott, 10th U. S. Cav.

WILLIAMS.—At Arlington Heights, Mass., on November 16, Martha Conant Tillman Williams, of Detroit, Mich., daughter of the late Dr. and Mrs. Harry Conant, of Monroe, Mich., and widow of James W. Tillman, and also of Gen. Alpheus Starkly Williams, U. S. A., during the Civil War commander 12th Army Corps, and mother of Mrs. Samuel Carson, of Detroit, and of the wife of Comdr. James H. Bull, U. S. N.

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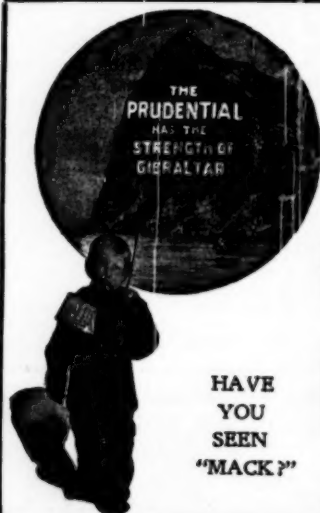
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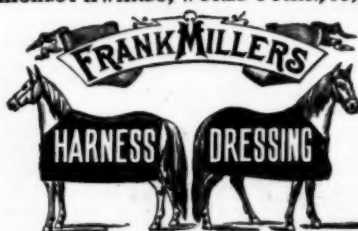
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PROPOSALS FOR THE PURCHASE OF RIFLES.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Quartermaster General of Michigan up to noon, on Saturday, December 13, 1903, for the purchase, in lots of fifty or more, of about two thousand Lee-Remington rifles, calibre .30, with accessories complete. These rifles are for the most part in good condition, practically as good as new. Proposals should be addressed to Quartermaster General, Lansing, Michigan. The right to reject any or all bids is hereby expressly reserved. J. H. KIDD, Quartermaster General of Michigan, Lansing, Michigan, November 7, 1903.

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FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A German officer, writing in the National Zeitung, deprecates the growing tendency to luxury in the army, which, despite the Emperor's expressed wishes, is making it quite impossible in most regiments for young officers to live upon their pay. The banquets known by the name of Leibesmahl, elaborate receptions, and extravagant presents on the birthdays of officers, or when they leave their regiments, make the subaltern's pay melt like the snow under the March sun.

A collision with serious results, which might easily have been much worse has occurred between two of the battleships of the Channel Fleet. From some at present unexplained cause the Hannibal struck the Prince George

on the port quarter, the ram of the former entering the port side of the latter and making a hole described as "about the size of a man." The submerged torpedo flat was at once flooded, and the protective deck forced out of shape by the impact of the Hannibal. The gun room and the freshwater tank, which lies just under it, were also crushed in, and the Prince George sank considerably by the stern.

The British authorities appear to have decided to adopt the Marconi system for the navy. Mr. Marconi has been sent to sea in a war vessel to test it.

The Rasvedchik, of St. Petersburg, reports some interesting trials which have taken place in that city with Benedetti's impenetrable shield or breast plate, which in thickness has a minimum of 3mm. and a maximum of 22mm. The thinner shield is for protection against the ordinary revolver.

The French annual reports indicate a feeling of dependency as to the ability of France to keep pace with her rivals in military armament, because of the necessity for economy. The increase of military expenditure has been only 13 per cent., whereas the percentages have been 55 in Germany, 117 in England, 44 in Austria-Hungary, 13 in Italy, and 65 in Russia. The total amount of the naval credits demanded is 312,931,832 francs, being a diminution of 539,692 francs, as compared with the estimates of the present year.

The French War Minister has decided to form five additional companies of cyclists, one attached to each of five regiments of chasseurs à pied belonging to the 6th and 20th Army Corps. On its way back from the maneuvers Captain Gerard's company carried out a night "march" of fifty-three miles, from Bernières to Sedan, in six hours and a half without a single straggler.

The Von Loebell reports, issued annually by the German Government, this year contain some severe strictures upon the British infantry tactics in South Africa. The failures are attributed to inferior leadership, frequent useless frontal attack, and the failure of the British commanders to appreciate the necessity for a strong simultaneous attack in masses.

It is stated that Lord Kitchener has impressed upon the Government of India the desirability of providing telescopes for the Indian army, the experience of South Africa having clearly shown the value of such instruments and the necessity for them in modern warfare.

A memorial to all ranks of the Royal Army Medical Corps who lost their lives in the South African campaign will be erected at Aldershot.

Noting that the death penalty was recently inflicted upon an enlisted man of the French Foreign Legion for throwing his hat in the face of his captain at Oran in Algeria, a writer in the Lahore Civil and Military

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Gazette says the incident affords an illustration of the merciless severity exercised in that famous corps. Shooting at sight, he continues, is permitted to officers of the Legion, who have to deal with dangerous characters from all quarters of Europe. Nowhere is there such a corps. Its ranks are recruited from outcasts of all social ranks. Disgraced officers of the Russian service, deserters from the German army, broken actions of the Austrian nobility, fraudulent debtors from Belgium, forgers from Spain, homicides from America, ruined gamblers from Italy are found in plenty in the ranks. No excuse is taken for a fault, and the slightest symptom of insubordination carries with it a swift passage to another world. It is understood that recruits are simply seeking refuge from the arm of the civil law. The Foreign Legion is the only voluntary enlisted corps in the French army, it has done excellent service against the Arabs, and is always placed in the forefront of the fight.

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Department of the Lakes.—Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Major Gen. J. C. Bates, U.S.A.
Division of the Philippines.—Headquarters, Manila, P.I.; Major Gen. J. F. Wade, U.S.A.
Department of Luzon.—Headquarters, Manila, P.I. Brig. Gen. G. M. Randall.
Department of the Visayas.—Brig. Gen. Theo. J. Wint, U.S.A. Headquarters, Iloilo.
Department of Mindanao.—Headquarters, Zamboanga, P.I. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.
Department of California.—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A.
Department of the Columbia.—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A.
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3d Cav.—Headquarters, A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; F, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Apache, Ariz.; E, Boise Barracks, Idaho.
4th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E and G, Fort Logan, Colo.; A, B, C and D, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; F, Fort Du Chesne, Utah; H and K, Fort Wingate, N.M.; L, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; I, Fort Grant, Ariz.; and M, Fort Apache, Ariz.
5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C and D, E, F, G, and H, Fort Meade, S. Dak.; I, K, L and M, Fort Keogh, Mont.
6th Cav.—Entire regiment, Chickamauga Park, Ga.
7th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; A, B, C and D, Fort Sill, Okla. Tt.; I, K, L and M, Fort Riley, Kan.
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Walla, Wash.; A, B, C, and D, Monterey, Cal.; I, K, L and M, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E, Fort Russell, Wyo.; F, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.
11th Cav.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I., ordered to return to United States and will be relieved by 3d Cav., Hdqrs., and Troops E, F, G and H, have been assigned to Des Moines, Iowa; A, B, C and D, to Fort Riley, Kas.; I and K, to Fort Sheridan, Ill.; and L and M, to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
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49th. Ft. Williams, Me.	79th. Ft. DuPont, Del.
50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	80th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.	81st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.	82nd. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.
53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	83rd. Ft. Screven, Ga.
54th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Totten, N.Y.	84th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.	85th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
56th. San Juan, P.R.	86th. Ft. Delaware, Del.
57th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	87th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
58th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	88th. Key West Bks., Fla.
59th. San Juan, P.R.	89th. Key West, Fla.
60th. Presidio, Cal.	90th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
61st. Fort Baker, Cal.	91st. Ft. Constitution, N.H.
62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.	92nd. Ft. Trumbull, Conn.
	93rd. Ft. Worden, Wash.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Wayne, Mich.; A, B, C, D, Fort Brady, Mich.; I, K, L and M, Fort Porter, N.Y.
2d Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Russell, Wyo.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Logan, Colo.; 3d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, L and M, Fort Thomas, Ky.; E, F, G and H, Columbus Barracks, Ohio; K, Columbia, Tenn.
4th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
5th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, Plattsburg, N.Y.; E, F, G, and H, sailed Sept. 17 from

Manila on transport Sumner for New York. Address mail to Plattsburg, N.Y.
6th Inf.—Entire regiment Fort Leavenworth, Kan.
7th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, G, H, and L, Fort Columbus, New York; I and M, Camp Skagway, Alaska; A, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; B, Fort Davis, Alaska; C, Fort Egbert, Alaska; D, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; K, Fort Niagara, N.Y.; F, Fort Wood, N.Y.

9th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Bks., Sacket Harbor, N.Y.; Co. B, Pekin, China. Address China, via San Francisco, and A, C, D, Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N.Y.
10th Inf.—Infantry Cantonment, San Francisco, Cal.
11th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Ordered to United States, and expects to sail about Feb. 1, 1904.

12th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Douglas, Utah; E, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; F, Fort Apache, Ariz.; G and H, Fort Du Chesne, Utah; I, K, L and M, Fort Bliss, Tex.

13th Inf.—Headquarters, A, B, K, Fort McDowell, Cal.; C and M, Fort Mason, Cal.; D, Benicia Barracks, Cal.; Co. I, Fort Liscom, Alaska; Cos. E, F, G and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; L, Angel Island, Cal.

14th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
15th Inf.—Address entire regiment Monterey, Cal.
16th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort McPherson, Ga.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Slocum, N.Y.

17th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
18th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
19th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; I and L, Fort Wright, Wash.; K and M, Fort Lawton, Wash.

20th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L, and M, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; E, F, G and H, Columbus Barracks, Ohio. Will sail for the Philippines Dec. 1.
21st Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Fort Snelling, Minn.; I and M, Fort Lincoln, N. Dak.; K and L, Fort Keogh, Mont.

22d.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
23d Inf.—Manila P.I.
24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; I, K, L and M, Fort Missoula, Mont.

25th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E, F, G and H, Fort Reno, Okla.
26th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; E and F, Fort McIntosh, Tex.; H, Eagle Pass, Tex.; I, K, L, Fort Brown, Tex.; G and M, Fort Ringgold, Texas.

27th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila P.I. Ordered to United States and will be on duty in the Department of the Lakes. Will sail for the United States in January, 1904.

28th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Ordered to sail in December to United States and will be on duty at the Infantry Cantonment, Presidio San Francisco, Cal. Address mail to latter place.

29th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
30th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Ordered to United States and will be on duty in Department of Missouri. Send mail for the present to San Francisco, Cal.

Porto Rico Provisional Regt.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, San Juan; E, F, G and H, Henry Bks., Cayey. All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.

Mail for troops in China should be addressed China, via San Francisco.

BANDS.

Engineer band, Washington Barracks, D.C.; Military Academy Band, West Point, N.Y. Artillery Corps Bands—1st, Fort Moultrie, S.C.; 2d, Fort Williams, Me.; 3d, Presidio, Cal.; 4th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 5th, Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Fort Flagler, Wash.; 7th, Fort Adams, R.I.; 8th, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Fort Riley, Kas.; 10th, Fort Banks, Mass.

A writer in the London Times signing himself "Reformer" proposes to supply troops with two rifles, arming most of them with a light weapon sighted up to 1,000 yards and reserving for a certain number of skilled marksmen a rifle with a range of 3,000 or even 4,000 yards; "a long weapon, furnished with wind gauge, telescopic sights, and every other artifice a gunsmith can devise, mounted on small, adjustable tripod legs fore and aft, and firing a bullet at least as large as that of the Martini-Henry. It would, of course, require two men to carry and look after it. Being easily concealed and rapidly removed, a few such long rifles could operate with deadly effect against artillery coming into action, and make it impossible for troops to remain in close order, or for generals and staffs to show themselves at ranges that are at present considered safe. In pushing up to cover an attack they would provide an admirable supplement to the artillery and allow the ordinary infantry to crawl up without firing." A similar plan was tried during the early days of our Civil War by the sharpshooters with their telescopic rifles and the like, but it was speedily discovered that this potting of individual men, even though they be general officers, does not count in the rough and tumble of war. One would think from the way some of these reformers reason, that we were to have on the battle fields of the future the courtesy shown by the gallant French commander, who held his fire while he exclaimed to his antagonist: "Après vous, monsieur."

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AN IMPORTANT OMISSION.

In a sham fight which was held in connection with a Volunteer camp lately, the invading force was led by an officer whose hand was better suited to the plow than to the sword.

They were marching down a road, and on turning a sharp corner they came across the enemy lying but a short distance from them.

"Charge!" commanded the officer. Away went his men at full speed, but when they had covered about half the distance to the enemy they heard their officer shout:

"Come back, come back, the hale pack o' ye; come back to where ye started from, and start over again. I've forgotten to order ye to fix bayonets."—London Tit-Bits.

The cutting of the British flag which draped the base of the monument to Captain Nathan Hale during the recent visit of the Honourable Artillery Company of London to New York, and the adding of the words "Lest we forget," reminds an English paper of a similar incident in London. In Westminster Abbey there stands a very interesting monument erected in honor of André, and one of its features is a small figure of the soldier carrying a flag of truce. Some years ago the authorities of the Abbey found that the head of the figure had been knocked off. The head was replaced repeatedly, only to be knocked off again, and this vandalism continued for some time. A fierce discussion arose as to whether racial feeling or mere love of mischief was the motive.

"Miss Fitzmaurice, Débutante," the novelette with which the December Smart Set opens, is from the pen of Frank Lee Benedict. The scene changes from Washington to London, and the pictures of life in both capitals add value to a narrative of much interest in itself. In "Honest Ogilvie," Maurice Francis Egan has written a social study, while E. Phillips Oppenheim has contributed a psychological romance, "The Hundredth Night." In contrast to these comes "The Last of the Decadents," a satire by Ralph Strode and Louis Marlow, followed by "The Resemblance in Rupert," a portrayal of a man's heart, by Guy Wetmore Carryl. A story of force is "The Vigil of a Wreck," by A. Russell. There are also notable stories by Edna Kenton Mary L. Pendered, Louise Betts Edwards, Florence Warden, Gertrude Lynch and others. A novel essay is from the pen of Josiah Flynt, and is

entitled "What the Under World Thinks of the Smart Set." There is an abundance of poems. Among the contributors are Madison Cawein, Charles Hanson Towne, Clinton Scollard, Edward W. Barnard, Edwin L. Sabin, Reginald Wright Kauffman, Vicomte Jacques de Beaufort, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Theodosia Garrison, Charlotte Becker, Zona Gale, Virginia Woodward Cloud, Madeline Bridges, Kate Jordan, Minna Irving and Meribah Philbrick-Reed. Humorous matter is contributed by May Isabel Fisk, Tom Masson, Charles Battell Loomis, Hayden Carruth and others.

National Guardsmen, schools, clubs and civilians interested in the erection and use of indoor gallery ranges, should procure the work entitled "The Rifle Gallery, Its Construction and Use," published by the Laffin and Rand Powder Company at the small price of 10 cents, which covers only the cost of its publication. The work is compiled by Major James E. Bell, Inspector of Rifle Practice of the District of Columbia Militia, an officer who has given a large amount of time to rifle practice. Information is given which will enable rifle galleries to be constructed with but slight expense, and every detail as to their equipment is given. After the gallery is in use, the book tells in plain language how a person should train to become an expert marksman, which they can do by observing the rules laid down. Aside from matter relating to the construction of rifle galleries, the work treats of reloading, 30 caliber cartridges, giving a list and illustrations of the tools needed, and special instructions to be followed. Aiming and firing from different positions are also covered, as well as the loading mechanism of the U.S. 30 caliber magazine rifle. A chapter on revolver shooting is also given. The book can be obtained by addressing "The Bureau of Advertising, Laffin and Rand Powder Company, P.O. Drawer 1902, Wilmington, Del." The cuts of firing positions, loading tools, and those relative to the action of the U.S. 30 caliber rifle are used through the courtesy of the War Department.

An interesting and valuable booklet on "The Care of the Teeth," by Dr. G. F. J. Colburn, is issued by Hall & Ruckel, New York, manufacturers of Sozodont and other well known toilet preparations. This is a brief of a strictly professional pamphlet published by this house for many years and is published in response to the demand for a concise statement of the elementary principles of the proper care of the teeth. Many of our readers who

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know the good qualities of Sozodont and who may at times have been debarred from its use while travelling will be glad to learn that Messrs. Hall & Ruckel have recently placed on the market a Sozodont tooth powder which possesses the same characteristics that have made the liquid Sozodont so popular.

The Union Metallic Cartridge Co., of 313 Broadway, New York, has issued a very attractive souvenir of the winning of the Palma Trophy at Bisley last summer. It consists of a group of photographs of the American team and a view of the men shooting the last round at 1,000 yards, both being mounted on a blue canvass back-ground. At the top is a reproduction of the famous trophy, and in the lower right-hand corner a fac-simile of the telegram sent to the U.M.C. Co. congratulating them on the victory won with their ammunition. Illustrations of various types of ammunition made by this well known company are scattered about the borders of the poster, the whole making an effective design.

The surveyors who gave name to the famous "Mason and Dixon line" were two English astronomers, Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, who surveyed and monumented most of it in 1763-67, other en-

gineers completing the work in 1770. The eastern portion of the line as far west as the western limit of Maryland has just been resurveyed. Some of the original monument stones were found in place and others near by doing duty as doorsteps, curbstones, etc. Many of them bore inscriptions carved by soldiers of the Northern and Southern armies during the Civil War.

The War Department is often given to humor—though usually of a quite unconscious kind. In an Army order dealing with the machine guns which was issued to certain Volunteer corps after the close of the South African war, it was set forth that whenever possible a mule should be employed to draw the weapons. "When a mule is not available, however," the order said, "any intelligent non-commissioned officer may be employed instead."—Golden Penny.

Prevention is better than cure—all allow that. Pure food and fresh air are essentials to this end, but not every one seems to know that right underclothing is practically as important in our climate. One of the best materials for underwear is wool, but the wool must be absolutely pure and the fabric of scientific weave, like Jaeger's, or else half the benefit is lost.

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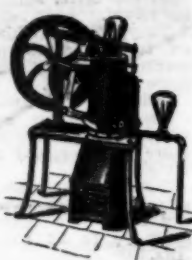


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" 575,890, January 26, 1897.	" 678,820, June 18, 1901.	" 716,844, December 23, 1902.
" 581,213, April 20, 1897.	" 695,215, March 11, 1902.	" 717,101, December 30, 1902.
" 591,551, October 19, 1897.	" 709,335, September 16, 1902.	" 719,255, January 27, 1903.
" 611,536, October 4, 1898.	" 710,472, October 7, 1902.	" 725,570, April 14, 1903.
" 617,750, January 17, 1899.	" 712,814, November 4, 1902.	" 726,227, April 21, 1903.
" 628,242, December 5, 1899.	" 714,921, December 2, 1902.	" 728,705, April 28, 1903.
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